

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,375

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974

Established 1887

## Israeli Cabinet Said To Weigh Quitting, Overhaul Over War

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 7.—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has suggested that Premier Golda Meir's cabinet resign to accept collective responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness for the October war, national radio and television broadcasts said today.

The object would be to accept the blame and then form a new government headed by Mrs. Meir with a reshuffled cabinet, the broadcasts said. Gen. Dayan would leave the Defense Ministry but would accept a different post in a new government, the reports said.

The radio said that the proposal had been discussed by Justice Minister Haim Zadok, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, and Haifa's Mayor, Yosef Amotz, who was labor minister in the previous government and who mediated negotiations in setting up the new one.

Formed in March

Mrs. Meir formed her new government in early March.

Dayan suggested that the entire government resign and that he would participate in a different post in the new government, a television report said.

The apparent compromise followed pressures on Gen. Dayan to resign over Israeli blunders at the outbreak of the October war.

A political crisis erupted after a blue-ribbon commission investigating Israel's unpreparedness on the eve of the fighting condemned Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar for making light of Arab war preparations. Gen. Elazar subsequently resigned.

Calls for Resignation

Members of Gen. Dayan's own Labor party, including Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have called for Gen. Dayan's resignation, saying that the man in overall charge should resign.

Gen. Dayan refused to quit, saying that the commission placed no blame on him. His supporters say that any Dayan responsibility is linked to the rest of the cabinet since they approved Gen. Elazar's appointment as chief of staff and also had access to the intelligence reports of hostile preparations.

Information Minister Shimon Peres said tonight that the Israeli government would decide within the next few days whether it should resign.

Mr. Peres said that the cabinet faced the alternative of either approving the interim report of the official inquiry commission or resigning.

"This is based on the principle of the government's collective responsibility," he said.

Report Disputed

Mr. Peres said the proposal that the cabinet resign had not come from Gen. Dayan, although he like other members of his Rafi faction supported it.

"I don't know who fathered the idea," Mr. Peres said.

The idea was that the resignation would be followed by the establishment of a new cabinet, presumably headed by Mrs. Meir, which could involve a cabinet reshuffle, Mr. Peres added.

He said that he believed Mrs. Meir would agree to form such a government.

Clearing of Canal

PORT SAID, Egypt, April 7 (AP)—Tugboat and ferry whistles boomed today as four ships of the British Royal Navy steamed into harbor to help in clearing the Suez Canal of explosives.

Soviet, Chinese, European and American journalists were taken aboard Suez Canal authority boats to get a better view of the arrival.

Egyptians noted that the new Royal Navy task was in sharp contrast with that of 1956, when an Anglo-French force attacked Port Said in an effort to seize the canal.

Specialists in Libyan affairs said it was impossible to say how much power the colonel had left.

Col. Qaddafi has been at odds with the council majority several times in the past and, on four or five occasions, has said he was resigning. He always returned to power, and Arab diplomats, who said that the recent crisis looked more serious than the others, nevertheless did not rule out another comeback by Col. Qaddafi.

In its note to the embassies, the Revolutionary Council advised foreign ambassadors that such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Wilson to Speak on Land Deal

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's office said today that he will make a full statement in Commons tomorrow "on recent allegations concerning his private office."

As press reports indicated that Mr. Wilson's signature had been forged in a letter promoting a land deal allegedly involving a member of the prime minister's staff, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey attacked opposition Conservatives yesterday for trying to bring down the Labor government with "McCarthyism, smear and innuendo."

The prime minister has sued two newspapers which linked his private secretary, Mrs. Marcia Williams, and members of his family with the land deal. Mrs. Williams has brought libel actions against four newspapers.



WORLD LEADERS AT MASS—Statesmen and royalty attended a memorial mass for the late President Georges Pompidou of France at Notre Dame Cathedral Saturday. First row, left to right, Premier Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Malagasy; President Giovanni Leone, Italy; President Nixon; President Pal Losonczi, Hungary; Gen. Jean Bedel Bokassa, Central Africa; Grand Duke Jean, Luxembourg; President Diori Hamani, Niger; President Ahmadou Ahidjo, Cameroon; King Baudouin, Belgium; Queen Juliana, the Netherlands. Second row, left to right, Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau, Canada; Premier Long Boret, Cambodia; Premier Stanko Todorov, Bulgaria; Premier Edmond Ledebur, Belgium; Chancellor Willy Brandt, West Germany; Royal Adviser Ras Kassa, Ethiopia; Prince Bertil, Sweden; Prince Golam Reza Pahlevi, Iran; Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, Morocco; Prince Harald, Norway. Visible in third row, at extreme right, is British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. More than 7,000 persons attended the rite.

## Powerful and Famous Attend Pompidou Mass

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 7 (NYT).—Great and famous men and women, more than 50 heads of state and government, gathered in the sunlit splendor of Notre Dame Cathedral yesterday to honor the memory of Georges Pompidou, President of France for four years, nine months and 13 days.

He died Tuesday night at the age of 62 with two years of his term of office yet to run and was buried, as he wished, near his country home Thursday after a small and austere Catholic funeral on the Ile-St. Louis in Paris.

In the front row at the hour-long requiem mass for Mr. Pompidou yesterday were President

Nixon, King Baudouin of Belgium, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union, President Giovanni Leone of Italy, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain and the leaders of Britain's opposition, Conservative Edward Heath and Liberal Jeremy Thorpe; Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada and the Duke of Edinburgh sat close behind.

A tricolor streamer, 100 feet high, was suspended from ceiling to floor in front of the high altar.

The plumed, helmeted Garde Républicaine flanking the length of the nave, African dignitaries in their billowing, vivid robes, medals, sashes and the lavishly gold-embroidered coats of the French Academy's "immortals" added to the scene's color.

Sidi Mohammed, the 11-year-old crown prince of Morocco, was dressed in a flowing white cloak and scarlet fez. He represented his father, King Hassan II, and was escorted down the aisle by

François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, celebrating the mass, which began with the chorale from Bach's St. Matthew Passion and ended with the joyous singing by a choir of 350 of the finale from Bach's Passion According to St. John.

The memorial mass was similar to the one that Mr. Pompidou personally supervised after the death of Charles de Gaulle in November, 1970.

Mr. Pompidou's widow, Claude, was absent. She arrived Friday at the family's farm near Cajarc in southwestern France. But virtually every important political figure in France and the diplomatic corps was present. More than 7,000 persons packed the cathedral.

Seventy nations were represented. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was there, as well as delegates from the Common Market and the Council of Europe.

## Giscard Presidential Bid Possible Today

### Gaullist Deputies Back Chaban Candidacy

PARIS, April 7 (UPI)—

Delegates to parliament from the leading Gaullist-coalition party today named former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas as the official Gaullist candidate in May 5 elections to choose a successor to the late President Georges Pompidou.

Alexandre Sanguineti, secretary-general of the Union for the Defense of the Republic, said that the sudden influx of Easter visitors to the Sistine Chapel was spoiling "peaceful enjoyment" of Michelangelo's frescoes.

As of April 10, he said, tour guides would be asked to observe silence in the chapel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

ing its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The

policy includes "France's preserving

its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Mr. Sanguineti said that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates

**Syrians Fire on Fortresses****Golan Battle Widens to Mt. Hermon**

TEL AVIV, April 7 (UPI).—Israel said that Syrian gunners directed shells today at the peak of Mount Hermon for the first time since the daily bombardments of the Golan Heights front began 27 days ago.

Israeli forces returned the day-long Syrian shelling, which the military command said wounded a soldier.

Israeli planes twice beat back attempts yesterday by Syrian troops to storm the lower ridges of Mount Hermon. It was the first reported use of Israeli air power since the end of the October war, the command said.

In Damascus, a military communiqué said that Syrian forces clashed with Israeli troops on Mount Hermon today while the

two sides exchanged artillery and tank fire across the Golan Heights cease-fire line.

[An earlier communiqué today said three Israeli planes attacked Syrian positions in the Mount Hermon sector of the Golan Heights front today but caused no casualties.]

**Report Denied**

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman denied the report from Damascus that Israeli planes went back into action today.

Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged cannon and tank fire throughout the day, with most of the Syrian shells hitting the silent that Israel punched into Syria in the October war, a command communiqué said.

But the Syrians elevated their cannons and fired at fortresses

dug into the peak of the 9,232-foot mountain, the command said.

Syrian forces overran the peak at the start of the war but Israeli commandos recaptured it in hand-to-hand battling eight hours before the cease-fire went into effect Oct. 24. The mountain overlooks the entire area, including the Syrian lines. The Israelis first captured it in the 1967 war.

Six Israelis have been killed and 19 wounded since the shelling began March 12, military records indicated.

The truce line at the foot of Mount Hermon edges to within 25 miles of Damascus.

**Holdout Begins**

The skirmishes and frequent supersonic jet booms ruffled the holiday quiet on the first day of the Jewish feast of Passover.

Military sources said that the Syrians made two apparent attempts yesterday to occupy an unmanned position on the mountain's northern slope.

The sources said that a commando unit apparently crossed the cease-fire line from the village of Arna, about four miles north of Beit Jann.

An army spokesman said the Syrians—not more than 40 men—were driven back across the frontier by the first wave of Israeli aircraft, but returned later, prompting a second air strike.

At present an Egyptian husband can divorce his wife under Moslem law by saying three times, "I divorce thee."

He can also reinstate the marriage at will, unless his wife marries another man. Then the relationship is finished for good.

Mrs. Rateb has been facing a relentless campaign criticizing her views. They led to a big student demonstration at al-Azhar University, one of the world's oldest Moslem seats of learning.

Since the draft was introduced, it has inspired heated letters to the newspapers with women declaring their delight at the idea of new laws. Some liberal men also want more equality for wives.

Supporters of Mrs. Rateb's bill are met by religious arguments quoting the Koran, which emphasizes man's superiority. But they argue that the Koran only gave man his rights in running family affairs and not in other fields.

**Amendments Shelved**

For many years women have been fighting for the right to preserve marriages in Egypt. But amendments to the marriage laws always have been shelved, mainly because of strong objections from men.

Mrs. Rateb's draft would also restrict the right of conjugal domicile under which, to avoid paying alimony, a man can force his wife to live with him against her will or refuse to divorce her.

The bill calls first for a "family council," made up of relatives of both parties. If this council fails to persuade the couple to continue their marital life, the whole matter would be referred to a judge.

The judge would try again and, if he is convinced of their incompatibility, he would grant a divorce.

The conservatives argue that the privacy of marital relations could become the subject of open discussions, and, if relatives or the judge intervene, they could help to widen the rift rather than narrow it.

**Tass Says U.S. Press Is Profit-Hungry**

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI).—Tass made a stinging attack on American newspapers yesterday, charging that they care only for money and nothing for the needs and interests of the people.

They said it was known for some time that the Libyan leader disliked the obligation to attend ceremonies as head of state.

The officials here said the announcement may have been issued yesterday to explain why Maj. Jalloud instead of Col. Qadhafi had attended the memorial service in Paris for President Pompidou. Col. Qadhafi had established a friendly relationship with the late French President, it was noted.

**Face Value**

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT).—U.S. officials who specialize in Libyan affairs said today they were inclined to take the report of Col. Qadhafi's decision to relinquish some of his government posts at its face value.

They said it was known for some time that the Libyan leader disliked the obligation to attend ceremonies as head of state.

The officials here said the announcement may have been issued yesterday to explain why Maj. Jalloud instead of Col. Qadhafi had attended the memorial service in Paris for President Pompidou. Col. Qadhafi had established a friendly relationship with the late French President, it was noted.

**Face Value**

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI).—Tass made a stinging attack on American newspapers yesterday, charging that they care only for money and nothing for the needs and interests of the people.

They said it was known for some time that the Libyan leader disliked the obligation to attend ceremonies as head of state.

The officials here said the announcement may have been issued yesterday to explain why Maj. Jalloud instead of Col. Qadhafi had attended the memorial service in Paris for President Pompidou. Col. Qadhafi had established a friendly relationship with the late French President, it was noted.

**Face Value**

**CAR RENTAL**

**NATIONAL**

**EUROPCAR**

in the USA

Latin America  
& the Pacific

in Europe

Africa & the  
Middle East

2500 stations at your service

**NATIONAL**  
CAR RENTAL

**europcar**



**BOMB SITE**—A bomb exploded in a railroad station parking area in Birmingham late Saturday, damaging several vans. However, no injuries were reported in the blast.

**Ulster's Terror Juggernaut Bears Down on 1,000th Victim**

BELFAST, April 7 (UPI).—The war between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland is about to turn a person into a milestone statistic.

The official death toll after 4 1/2 years is 990. The true figure is almost certainly higher. The 1,000th official victim, if violence continues at its current high level, is merely a matter of days away.

It could be anybody, young or old, man, woman or child, and the chances are roughly even that whoever it is will be innocent of any involvement with the province's ancient feuds.

Nine-year-old Patrick Rooney, for example, was among the first to die. That was in August, 1969, when the hoodlashed started.

Patrick was hit by a stray police bullet that pierced the wall of his bedroom in Belfast.

It could be a woman out shopping.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGregor, a 76-year-old widow, walked into the

line of fire just as British soldiers opened up at a terrorist gunman—he was hit by three bullets.

Perhaps it will be a politician. John Taylor, then Home Affairs Minister, was shot six times in the face, back and body and survived. Sen. John Barnhill and Sen. Paddy Wilson did not.

Mr. Barnhill, a Protestant, was killed by Irish Republican Army terrorists. Mr. Wilson, a Catholic, was knifed by anti-Republicans.

The 1,000th name on the death roll might easily be the victim of a macabre mistake.

This happened to Joseph Patrick Cunningham, 37, a Protestant with a Roman Catholic name.

Workmates called him "Paddy," which was enough for a Protestant assassination squad to assume he was a Catholic. Two men shot him at his home last June.

Coroner James Elliott said last week: "The only motive suggested—fantastic and incredible but unfortunately probably true—is that he was called Joseph Patrick."

"Someone hears his name and jumps to the wrong conclusion. That is all life counts for in Belfast nowadays."

With more British troops arriving to step up security, the 1,000th victim could be a soldier. The first soldier to die was shot by a sniper in February, 1971. Now the total stands at 212, which is more than the British Army has lost in any campaign since World War II.

If not a soldier, the victim could be one of the gunmen and bombers who are members of an assortment of guerrilla groups fighting to impose their view of the future shape of Ireland. Some of them are in open conflict with the British Army; all are in conflict with each other and all are occasionally turning their guns on their own members.

Nobody knows exactly how many of the 886 "Civilians" who have been listed among the dead were in fact members of the IRA, and other groups.

An educated guess is around 200. At least 50 IRA members, among them an 18-year-old girl, have blown themselves to pieces while making or planting bombs.

It is thus difficult to say just who will be the 1,000th victim of the Ulster conflict.

He also attended for an hour a French Foreign Ministry reception where American officials said he talked with leaders from 35 countries in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia.

Of the European contacts, a White House source said today: "This cannot but have helped the consultation issue."

White House sources said that Mr. Nixon emphasized to the European leaders the need for closer consultation between Europe and the United States.

The discussions were "pointed and detailed," Press Secretary Ziegler said.

European leaders also held a series of "mini-summits" among themselves to discuss the British desire for "adjustments" in the Common Market and relations with the United States.

Mr. Brandt, in whose hotel suite many of the meetings took place, formally and without security measures said that the talks were held "mainly in order to avoid a slowing down in European cooperation in view of events."

Speaking on television after meeting in Paris yesterday with other world leaders and French politicians, Mr. Brandt said: "I believe that as far as one can see, and on the basis of conversations I have had in Paris with leaders of a number of French parties, that France will conduct a policy in which not only Franco-German relations will still be uppermost but also a policy marked by a sensible cultivation of European-American relations."

Hess's wife, Ilse, made the plea to the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, France. Hess has been serving a life term in West Berlin's Spandau Prison since 1946.

The Soviet news agency Tass attacked an article in the Times of London supporting Hess's release, claiming that the article had suggested to the success of East-West détente. Linking détente to the release of Hess would be "unseemly bargaining" and "political blackmail," Tass said.

Sen. Kennedy arrived this morning on a three-day fact-finding visit.

**BONN to Curb Truck Use**

BONN, April 7 (Reuters).—Heavy trucks will be banned on weekends from West German highways from June 28 to Sept. 8

**Revealed in Smuggled Letter****5 Soviet Prisoners Demand Expulsion When Terms End**

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI).—Five political prisoners in the labor camps described in Alexander Solzhenitsyn's book, "Gulag Archipelago," have renounced their Soviet citizenship and demanded to be expelled from Russia when their terms are up.

Their move was revealed in a letter from the camps smuggled to friends and made available to Western correspondents by official Soviet sources. The letter bore the heading "Gulag '74."

"Gulag" is an acronym from the Russian words meaning "chief camp administration" and Mr. Solzhenitsyn contends in his book that the camps are widespread. They form an archipelago, a sort of state within a state in the Soviet Union.

The letter, addressed to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and his friends in the Soviet Union and the West, said that the five prisoners "were the first to renounce Soviet citizenship and arbitrariness in the zones of Gulag and against the inhumanity of the Soviet system."

**More Expected**

"They demand," the letter said, "that after completion of their terms they be 'expelled' from the U.S.S.R. It is expected that many other political prisoners will join this action."

The prisoners were named as Alexei Solzhenitsyn, 21, serving a 12-year sentence; Viktor Ushainkin, 25, 12 years; Vitaly Golovin, 22, five years; Vitaly Kalmichenko, 23, 10 years, and Grigory Bahlhevich, 43, with 10 months to go on a 25-year term.

The Birmingham bomb was one of three planted in the center of the Midlands city yesterday. Two exploded in the same area, wrecking a railroad signal installation and a first-floor bank office.

Three police officers were injured when a bomb exploded in Manchester, another Midlands city, while a wave of fire bombings struck 14 crowded stores on the northern fringes of London.

Shoppers fled when the bombs exploded, but no one was reported injured and the fires were speedily extinguished.

Police said anonymous callers with Irish accents telephoned news offices in Manchester and Birmingham to warn of the bombs.

Bombs planted by suspected members of the Irish Republican Army have killed 11 Britons and injured 107 since mid-December.

Scotland Yard officials today appealed to the public to look out for suspicious-looking packages in the streets or cars parked in unusual places.

"We cannot overrule the possibility that we will have more attacks in London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom," an official said.

Police officials in Birmingham said the bomb defused today was the biggest planted in the city since bomb attacks started there last August.

They said that although it was planted yesterday, it was not found until today.

An official said, "It would have caused considerable damage if it had gone off. It was not a crude job."

**Why Spy Novelist Le Carré Visited Small Thailand Town**

(Continued from Page 1)

early January the case broke in the Bangkok press.

Finally the Thai landlord asked Americans living here to come and take away some strange machines, according to a source, but none of the Americans left in town had any responsibility for the equipment. At last some Americans arrived to reclaim the equipment. Some Thai youths broke in to steal the air conditioners and, today, the house was empty.

Mr. Le Carré said that if he were writing a spy story about the whole affair he could not have the agent write such a letter without authority from his bosses in Bangkok. More likely the letter had been written in Bangkok and sent to the agent for mailing so that it would have a northeast postmark.

But what about the office boy

registering the letter? Is it possible that the CIA would make a mistake like that? "Oh, quite possible," Mr. Le Carré said with some delight. "It happens all the time."

If he were to write a novel about the spies in Sakhon Nakon, Mr. Le Carré said he might assume two possible scenarios. If the operation were in the "cloak and dagger" department, Mr. Le Carré said, the motive might have been to put two impenetrable forces into collision to see how both would react. There was Thailand with a new civilian government. A fake letter from the insurgents might bring a genuine response from the government.

"I would also assume that the CIA had the means to observe the effect of this collision on the rebels—that the CIA was engaged here in re-infiltrating defectors back into the insurgent ranks."

If the CIA had a burned a finger into his trousers, which is spy talk for blackmailing somebody into becoming a double agent, perhaps they had someone high up in the rebel ranks?

"If it were a clean trick, it might have been a genuine effort to bring about consolidation," Mr. Le Carré said. If, on the other hand, it were a "dirty trick" the motive might have been to prevent negotiations by "interposing the CIA as a bogey between the two parties."

**Air Conditioners**

No matter how innocent looking they are, CIA houses in northern Thailand always bristle with air conditioners. They often have big electric transformers outside as well—something to do with the radios and the code machines?

Of course, Mr. Le Carré did not claim to have any knowledge of what happened

## Edward Nixon Backs Stans In Testimony

### Youngest Brother Is 1st Defense Witness

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Edward Nixon, the President's youngest brother, Friday, became the first witness for the defense in the Mitchell-Stans trial and promptly contradicted the testimony of two of the government's chief witnesses.

Mr. Nixon took the stand after Judge Lee Claiborne dismissed one of three obstruction-of-justice counts against John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. There remains one conspiracy count and two obstruction-of-justice counts against both defendants, and six perjury counts against each.

On Tuesday, the President's other brother, Donald Nixon, testified, most reluctantly, for the government.

Edward Nixon, 43, testified that Mr. Stans told him in 1972 that it made no difference whether a \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign by Robert Vesco, a financier, was made in cash or by check. Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell were leaders of the re-election campaign.

## Issue of Cash

The question of whether Mr. Stans asked for the contribution in cash or whether it was Mr. Vesco who wanted to make it in cash is important.

First, it goes to the heart of one of the perjury counts against Mr. Stans. He has testified before the grand jury that returned the indictments in this case that he told Mr. Vesco that either a check or cash was acceptable, and that the giving of cash was Mr. Vesco's idea.

Secondly, it is the government's contention that the defendants wanted to keep the Vesco contribution secret—a contention that must fail if the defense can prove that, in fact, Mr. Stans did not care whether the contribution was made in cash or with a check.

## Including Use of Tax, Other Data

## Senator Vows New Revelation On Spying by the White House

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP).—Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said yesterday that he has evidence that the White House spied on a dozen major politicians and used the Internal Revenue Service to unearth data on entertainers such as Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, said that he also has White House and other Nixon administration documents showing that IRS intelligence was used to protect such "White House friends" as evangelist Billy Graham and movie star John Wayne once tax audits on them began.

Sen. Weicker, who is to testify tomorrow before three Senate subcommittees holding joint hearings into political spying and the use, for "national security," of wiretaps initiated without warrants, said that he has obtained other documents detailing more than 50 political investigations conducted for the White House between 1969 and 1972 by undercover political operative Anthony Ulasewicz.

Other newly uncovered records, he asserted, show the "plainly" improper and perhaps illegal use of such federal agencies as the IRS to move against so-called political "enemies." Sen. Weicker also said that he has received new evidence of the use of Commerce Department and Pentagon intelligence to embarrass Sen.

## Christians, Jews Mark Holy Days

JERUSALEM, April 7 (Reuters).—Hundreds of Christian pilgrims marched in the Palm Sunday procession from the Mount of Olives to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here today while Jews celebrated the festival of Passover.

Led by priests, monks and nuns, carrying palm branches and reciting hymns, the worshippers made their way down the slopes of the Mount of Olives through St. Stephen's Gate into the old walled city of Jerusalem.

Palm Sunday, which Christians celebrate as the day Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem this year coincided with the first day of the weeklong festival of Passover commemorating the Jewish Exodus from Egypt.

United Press International  
Bernard Cornfeld and friends outside his London home, where he met newsmen.

## Cornfeld Pledges to Help IOS Investors

LONDON, April 7 (UPI).—

Financier Bernard Cornfeld, freed from a Swiss prison on what he called a record \$15-million bail, said yesterday that he, would do all he could to return the money lost by investors in the crash of his offshore mutual fund, Investors Overseas Services.

After spending 11 months in a Geneva jail for questioning on fraud and other charges, Mr. Cornfeld, 49, showed his old flamboyance less than 24 hours after his release.

He went to London late Friday with friends in a private chartered jet and appeared at a nightclub to celebrate his freedom.

Meeting newsmen yesterday to discuss his plans, Mr. Cornfeld showed up in his three-story London townhouse wearing a blue "butcher boy" corduroy cap and khaki-colored safari suit. He posed for cameramen surrounded by three young girls and an entourage that included his personal hairdresser.

He said that he would go to the United States in a week to cooperate with government agencies investigating the affairs of IOS which Mr. Cornfeld sold to financier Robert Vesco.

## Over Lending of Hughes Funds

## Kalmbach Said to Rebut Rebozo Testimony

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—President Nixon's former attorney has testified under oath here that he was told that portions of a secret \$100,000 cam-

paign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes were either loaned or given to the President's secretary, Rosemary Woods, and to Mr. Nixon's brother Donald, according to informed sources.

The sources said Herbert Kalmbach, formerly Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, testified in secret recently that he learned of the alleged gifts or loans in a conversation with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

Kalmbach's testimony directly contradicted sworn testimony by Mr. Rebozo, who has insisted he kept the \$100,000 in a Florida safe deposit box for three years and then returned it to Mr. Hughes. It also contradicted testimony by Miss Woods, who has sworn that she never received any money from Mr. Rebozo.

The testimony by Kalmbach also contradicted a public explanation by Mr. Nixon of what happened to the \$100,000.

## "Good Indication"

At a press conference last Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Rebozo kept the money for three years and did "not touch it" because it was turned back in exactly the form it was received.

I think that is a pretty good indication that he is a totally honest man, which he is."

According to several sources, Kalmbach has told both the Senate Watergate committee and the special Watergate prosecutor's office that Mr. Rebozo called him to the White House last spring for legal advice about the \$100,000.

Mr. Rebozo then told Kalmbach that he had turned over part of the \$100,000 to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon for their personal use, according to the source's description of Kalmbach's sworn testimony. The exact amount of money referred to could not be learned.

According to the sources, Kalmbach has testified that the conversation with Mr. Rebozo took place shortly after the latter learned last spring that the Internal Revenue Service was investigating the \$100,000 Hughes contribution.

## Advice Requested

When Mr. Rebozo asked him what he should do about the matter, Kalmbach advised that the IRS be told that part of the money went to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon, the sources said.

The study, made public last week, reports that Mr. Nixon also failed to pay Social Security taxes for his San Clemente gardener for six months of 1970, although one-quarter of the gardener's salary was deducted on the Nixon return.

The report's authors, the staff of a joint congressional committee, concluded that Social Security taxes should have been paid for both individuals. An assistant in the White House press office would say only: "The President did not handle any aspect of his tax returns. They were done entirely by the tax experts that he hired."

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, William Prates, said Friday that Kalmbach's testimony as reported would indeed contradict what

Mr. Rebozo has sworn to previously. "I believe Rebozo," Mr. Prates said. "I believe that clients can cover up things, but I don't think he has."

Mr. Prates said he would discuss the matter with Mr. Rebozo and Kalmbach's attorneys before making a full statement.

## "Flatly Denied"

Mr. Prates called back and said he had spoken with Mr. Rebozo. "He flatly denies this story," Mr. Prates said.

Kalmbach could not be reached for comment and his lawyer, Edward Morgan, declined to discuss the report.

Donald Nixon said he was "outraged and extremely angered" by the allegations.

"Mr. Rebozo never offered me any money at any time. I never asked him for any money and never at any time received any money from Mr. Rebozo," Donald Nixon said in a telephone interview from his Newport Beach, Calif., home.

Charles Rhyne, attorney for Miss Woods, said Friday that "it's preposterous from what I know of her" that Miss Woods would have accepted any money from Mr. Rebozo. "No, I've never discussed it with her but she has said in a number of depositions that she has never gotten anything from Rebozo."

According to several sources, Kalmbach has told both the Senate Watergate committee and the special Watergate prosecutor's office that Mr. Rebozo called him to the White House last spring for legal advice about the \$100,000.

Mr. Rebozo then told Kalmbach that he had turned over part of the \$100,000 to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon for their personal use, according to the source's description of Kalmbach's sworn testimony. The exact amount of money referred to could not be learned.

According to the sources, Kalmbach has testified that the conversation with Mr. Rebozo took place shortly after the latter learned last spring that the Internal Revenue Service was investigating the \$100,000 Hughes contribution.

## Advice Requested

When Mr. Rebozo asked him what he should do about the matter, Kalmbach advised that the IRS be told that part of the money went to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon, the sources said.

The study, made public last week, reports that Mr. Nixon also failed to pay Social Security taxes for his San Clemente gardener for six months of 1970, although one-quarter of the gardener's salary was deducted on the Nixon return.

The report's authors, the staff of a joint congressional committee, concluded that Social Security taxes should have been paid for both individuals. An assistant in the White House press office would say only: "The President did not handle any aspect of his tax returns. They were done entirely by the tax experts that he hired."

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, William Prates, said Friday that Kalmbach's testimony as reported would indeed contradict what

## Whites Charge Racial Discrimination

## U.S. Schools' Stress on Minorities Resented

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—

Two years ago, there were about 700 black law school students in the United States. Today, following intensive efforts by previously all-white schools to increase their number, there are about 4,800, and similar multiple increases in minority enrollment have occurred in nearly all graduate and undergraduate schools.

Now the minority recruitment programs that produced these meteoric changes are themselves at the center of controversies as intense and potentially as far-reaching as the charges of just five years ago that blacks and other minorities were being excluded from access to professional training and the mainstream of American opportunities.

White students and their parents are accusing overcrowded professional schools with discrimination in reverse by favoring minority applicants with grades and test scores lower than whites. Professional men and women of all races are arguing that the rush to enroll minorities had led to a decline in professional standards.

Some Jewish organizations with berated records from the early days of the civil rights struggle are charging that the programs for minorities constitute a new and dangerous form of racism. And some minority professionals themselves are accusing the white establishment of caring only for numbers instead of quality, and of unwittingly damaging the quality of students at the old and traditionally all-black professional schools.

## "Evidence of Motivation"

Thus minority applicants to the University of Washington Law School—and to "virtually all accredited law schools," according to a brief in the Deafus case—are placed in a separate pool and judged only against each other for admission.

## High Dropout Rate

The early results of minority recruitment programs have brought stark evidence of a high dropout rate and a dispropor-

tionate level of failures by minority graduates on professional examinations. But administrators say they believe unshakably that a combination of more careful selection and better-educated minority students will reverse this discouraging trend.

The Supreme Court is pondering the case of Marco Deafus Jr., a white graduate of the University of Washington, who brought suit against the university's law school when it rejected him but admitted 37 minority students whose college grades and law school test scores were lower than his.

At the heart of the suit—is the controversy as a whole—is the nearly universal practice of white universities to weigh applications from minority students separately from those of the white majority, or at least to include minority race as a consideration for admission. Since the country's highly developed system of tests, from IQ measurements to the college boards, regularly finds black performances to be significantly lower than those of whites, college admissions officials argue that almost no minority students would be accepted at the more sought-after schools if they were held to the same standards as whites.

## "They mean 'You have to be like me.'"

Following the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the inner-city riots of the late 1960s, students and civil rights activists put pressure on campuses to admit minorities in about the same proportion as their representation in the country as a whole.

The Association of American Medical Colleges urged its member schools to try for 11 percent minority enrollment and they are now close to reaching it. But these goals quickly became entangled in the controversy about racial quotas that, within the memory of many, were used to exclude Jews and some other whites from campuses.

The stress on minority recruitment for colleges and professional schools has also led to resentment from members of white ethnic groups, who charge that their children, although as economically and educationally deprived as the inner-city black who sits next to them in class, are passed over for special opportunities because of their race.

## 4 Nations Back Plan to Develop Mekong Region

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 7 (Reuters).—The four-nation Mekong Committee has given the go-ahead to engineers and planners to press on with a multimillion-dollar project to produce enough fuel, fertilizer and food to meet the needs of 100 million people.

The agreement was reached at a session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is sponsoring the project to develop the lower basin of the Mekong River. The river flows through Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and South Vietnam.

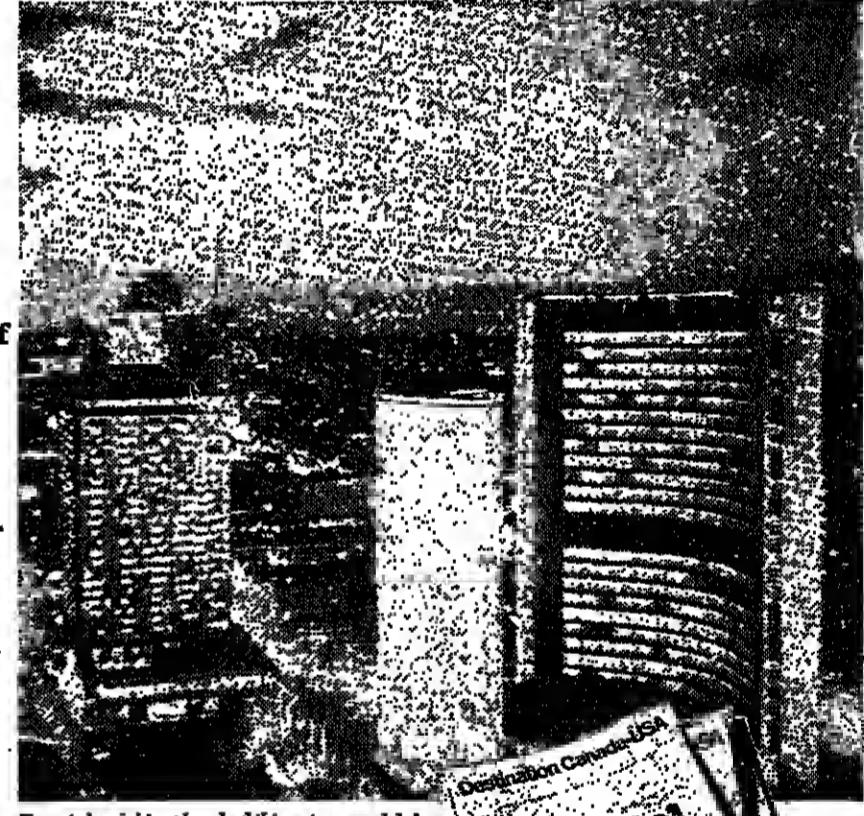
The 25-year plan will provide millions of kilowatts of power for industries and for rural electrification. It will also provide irrigation for millions of acres of land.

The committee announced its decision after studying a report by W. van der Oord, executive agent for the project. He said that after 15 years of study and experience the committee now had the facts, the personnel and perspective to proceed.

**Baccarat**  
The Crystal of Kings  
since 1764

you are cordially invited  
to visit our Museum  
and retail showrooms  
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS  
Tel.: 770-64-30  
Open daily except Sundays  
9 a.m. 5:30 p.m.  
you may also buy from the other  
crystal manufacturers on the  
famous Paradis Street.  
Métiers: Poissoneurs & Gare de l'Est

Air Canada gives you  
the freedom of Canada. Because we fly to 33 cities—  
that's more than any other airline!



at major Canadian gateways, saving time and trouble when arriving at US destinations.

## Air Canada's cargo service

Everywhere we fly passengers we also fly cargo. So if your business entails the shipping of goods, Air Canada can help you. We offer cargo services between 11 cities in Europe and anywhere in Canada (and many major US cities too).

## Get Free

Air Canada flies the free and easy way to the USA. Our fast connections in Montreal and Toronto give US-bound passengers a comfortable journey to 7 key cities throughout the USA, and often get them there faster. Pre-clear US customs and immigration

Even if you're on a working trip to Canada, try and make time to see at least a little of this magnificent country of lakes, mountains, forests and rivers—have a night out in the excitement of Montreal or see the pageantry of Ottawa. Your travel

agent will be glad to advise you about the exciting Air Canada tours you can fit in with your working schedule.

**AIR CANADA**

Services from: London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Glasgow and Shannon.



Marlboro. The number one selling cigarette in the world.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



## Luxury Liner In Bermuda For Repairs

HAMILTON, Bermuda April 7 (AP)—Two tugs towed the crippled luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 into the harbor of this British island today for repairs.

Oil seepage into the boiler system of the Cunard flag-ship caused a power breakdown that prompted the mid-ocean evacuation Thursday of the more than 1,600 passengers.

Officials said that work on the Queen Elizabeth probably would be finished in a few days.

## Russia Reports Space Probes Found Life Element on Mars

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has reported that a landing capsule descending through the thin atmosphere of Mars last month recorded a major atmospheric component supporting the view that the planet could once have supported life forms and may do so again.

A report in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said that the instrumented descent module of the Mars-8 spacecraft had found that a certain amount of the Martian atmosphere was made up of an inert gas, which the investigators presumed to be argon.

U.S. specialists, when asked

about the Soviet report, said that the presence of large amounts of argon, if confirmed, would have "dramatic implications." But they expressed caution pending a more precise statement of the findings and of the means by which they were obtained.

Some U.S. scientists have looked to the presence of argon as a possible test of the theory that the Martian climate has been going through a series of cycles, in which ice ages, such as the present era, alternated with warmer and wetter conditions under which life could originate.

The cycles, believed to be about 500,000 years long, are attributed to a slight wobble as Mars spins on its axis. As a result, the northern and southern portions alternately tilt into a position of greater exposure to sunlight, causing periodic climatic change.

Those who have speculated about the possibility that the environment on Mars may once have been more clement and may have favored life processes were encouraged in 1972 by the discovery of riverlike channels and canyons on thousands of detailed pictures provided by the U.S. spacecraft Mariner-9.

The two Viking spacecraft scheduled to land on Mars in 1976 have been heavily instrumented for finding evidence of life. But they will also test the Martian atmosphere for argon and other gases.

The prevailing view is that the reported presence of an unusually high percentage of argon was the principal new finding made by four Soviet space probes that reached the vicinity of Mars in the last two months.

The significance of an abundance of argon derives from an analogy with the atmosphere of the Earth, where this inert gas makes up about 1 percent.

Some scientists hold that larger amounts of argon in the Martian atmosphere may be evidence that the atmosphere was once far more massive and that argon became relatively more abundant because other constituents, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor, have been frozen out in the polar icecaps.

"Most kids who don't cruise think it's dumb and uncool," another Downey senior, Paul Larson, said. "It's sort of like sex in the old days, it's just not that much of a big thing anymore."

Creditly, the "old days" as depicted in "American Graffiti" have been interpreted by this year's high school student in Modesto as an idyllic past.

"I felt empty at the end of the movie," said another passenger in the Mustang. Dean Petersen, 17, "I didn't want it to end. I wanted to live back then."

"The difference between now and 1962 is that high school is more like college now," Paul said. "There was no dope and no war back then. Everything then was so happy. Everyone now is exposed to so much, it's like being made to grow up too fast."

After meeting some girls they knew from Downey and splitting a pizza with them, the four boys headed home, confident only in the knowledge that the next day was Saturday.

Saturday, it meant they could sleep late and begin anticipating another night on McHenry Avenue, cruising.



United Press International  
NEW U.S. FIGHTER—Northrop XP-17 prototype of a new lightweight jet fighter was unveiled in Hawthorne, Calif. It reportedly can outmaneuver any aircraft.

## U.S. Acts to Tap Earth's Heat for Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT)—Several recent developments have increased hope that, despite major technological difficulties, the energy extracted from the earth's deep interior can ultimately make a substantial contribution to U.S. power needs.

They range from evidence that there is a huge chunk of extremely hot rock, about 20 cubic miles in volume, a mile below the surface in Montana, to a project to use the energy from the boiling hot "rock soup" that comes out of wells under high pressure south of California's Salton Sea.

Among the other developments are the following:

• The Atomic Energy Commission has agreed to contribute close to \$8 million for construction of a power plant near the Battle Mountain High in northwestern Nevada. The "high" is so named because it is a region of

high heat flow outward from the earth's interior.

Hot springs are numerous in the area and they are believed to manifest an underground reservoir of hot water that would be used in this small, experimental plant to generate 10 million watts of electricity. The Sierra Pacific Power Co. in Reno plans to use the power.

• In New Mexico, water pressure has been used successfully to crack a deep deposit of hot granite deep in a well, opening the hot rock to penetration by the water. While this has so far been done at relatively shallow depth, a full-scale test of the technique is planned for next summer.

• In California the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. has announced plans to invest \$17.5 million in a new unit at the Geysers Geothermal Field 90 miles north of San Francisco. The field produces dry steam—the only other one that does so is in Italy—and now generates 396 million watts. The added unit, to be finished by 1977, will boost that figure to 502 million watts.

The Montana reservoir was discovered by David Blackwell, who is now at Southern Methodist University, in the late 1960s toward his doctorate at Harvard University. It is near Marysville, northwest of Helena, in the first range of the Young Mountains forming the eastern front of the Rockies.

Some observers feel the talks may continue until the Bangladeshi Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujib, returns from Moscow—now undergoing medical treatment in Moscow—on Wednesday to Dacca. The observers believe he is the only person who could tell the Pakistanis in the interest of peace.

The three ministers cannot agree on the wording of a communiqué that will help Bangladeshi drop plans to try to 100 Pakistani prisoners for war crimes. Bangladesh is anxious not to lose face over the issue.

Some observers feel the talks may continue until the Bangladeshi Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujib, returns from Moscow—now undergoing medical treatment in Moscow—on Wednesday to Dacca. The observers believe he is the only person who could tell the Pakistanis in the interest of peace.

The government should establish a special security force to prevent thefts of nuclear material that could be used to fashion a crude bomb and blackmail society, a study for the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project recommends.

The authors, Mason Willrich and Theodore Taylor, find that present safeguards are inadequate and that a small number of armed attackers could steal fissionable material, such as plutonium, from trucks on the road, laboratories and processing plants.

With such material, an explosive atomic device would be relatively easy to make, the authors argue, and might even be fashioned by one inventive person working alone. Atomic explosives cannot be made with the low-enriched uranium generally used in conventional nuclear power reactors. Fissionable materials that can be used explosively are primarily plutonium, which is produced as a byproduct in reactors, and highly enriched uranium, which is used in some types of power reactors.

Even "crude, low-yield fission explosives" could "kill tens of thousands of people and cause hundreds of millions of dollars of property damage," the authors say.

In the 19th inning of the final game of the series, with the Giants leading the Boston Red Sox 2-1, Mr. Snodgrass made a two-base error of pinch-hitter Clyde Engle's easy pop fly to get up the tying run that led to the Giants' loss.

Mr. Snodgrass played nine years in major-league baseball with the Giants and the Boston Braves before moving to California, where he became the mayor of Oxnard, a horticulturist and a rancher.

In the 19th inning of the final game of the series, with the Giants leading the Boston Red Sox 2-1, Mr. Snodgrass made a two-base error of pinch-hitter Clyde Engle's easy pop fly to get up the tying run that led to the Giants' loss.

Even "crude, low-yield fission explosives" could "kill tens of thousands of people and cause hundreds of millions of dollars of property damage," the authors say.

Dr. Hyde, who graduated from Canada's McGill University, has been on the staff of the University of Montreal since 1966 as a professor of computer science. He is also a visiting professor of computer science at the University of Paris.

In Arabic script, the shape of a character is dependent on its position in the word. Dr. Hyde has developed an electronic processor which produces 128 variations of Arabic script from 32 keys of basic characters. This has been done by translating the Arabic script languages into mathematical formulas—a "language" the computer understands.

Dr. Hyde, who graduated from Canada's McGill University, has been on the staff of the University of Montreal since 1966 as a professor of computer science. He is also a visiting professor of computer science at the University of Paris.

The government has refused to comment on the speculation, which has been strengthened by the fact that three government officials accompanied the 11-hus-

band.

The commercial mission is headed by Glubb Coutinho, president of the Brazilian Exporters Association. Mr. Coutinho said in an interview Friday that he regarded China as "a great future market for Brazilian goods, both manufactured and natural products."

His statement is in line with an increasingly clear government policy that Brazil will sell to any country, regardless of its politics, except Cuba, with which Brazil has no diplomatic relations and no trade.

© Los Angeles Times.

4 More Sought

In Spanish Plot

MADRID, April 7 (AP)—The

government yesterday accepted four more Basques, including a woman

as assassins of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, bringing to 10

the number sought in the Dec. 20

slaying.

The disclosure of four more names, presumably members of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, was made in a declaration published in the Official State Bulletin ordering all 10 to appear before a Madrid court within 10 days. All 10 were believed to be out of Spain.

Police said two days after the

assassination that six Basque

guerrillas blew up the premier's car, killing him, a bodyguard and a chauffeur.

© Los Angeles Times.

Crowd Applauds

Pathet Lao Head

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 7

(AP)—Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong drew warm ap-

plause from crowds lining the

streets yesterday as he made

his first public appearance here

after assuming joint leadership of his nation's new coalition govern-

ment.

Thousands of persons jammed

the boulevard outside the 400-

year-old One Tu Temple, where

Prince Souphanouvong and his half-brother, Prince Souvanna Phouma, took a solemn oath to

work together for the benefit of

the Lao people.

The ceremony, a centuries-old

Buddhist ritual, followed the in-

vestiture of the government Fri-

day. Prince Souphanouvong heads

the new Joint National Political

Council, while Prince Souvanna

remains premier.

© Los Angeles Times.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.

Two shows

GRAND JEU

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

85/-

Or

132/-

Or

## Cambodians Reinforcing Coastal City After Losing Outpost Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 7 (AP).—Fighting continued in the northern suburbs of the coastal city of Kampot as government forces were flown in to stem a Khmer Rouge advance, military sources said today.

They said that government forces have driven back an insurgent assault that began after midnight and lasted until dawn. Government troops inflicted substantial losses on the Khmer Rouge, they said. Government casualties were listed as 15 killed and 30 wounded.

The sources said that insurgents were firing at government troops attempting to clear the area.

The Cambodian military command reported that the Khmer Rouge fired many rounds of mortar and 75-mm shells into the center of the city and at the government defensive perimeter. There were no reports of damage or casualties.

Kampot, 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under attack for a month.

### 3 Outposts Overrun

Rebel forces overran three government outposts southeast of Phnom Penh Friday and yesterday, and more than 400 soldiers and civilians were either killed, wounded or missing, survivors said.

About 600 soldiers and their families had been manning the defensive positions when the insurgents launched heavy attacks four days ago, field reports said.

Phnom Penh's military commanders, who had sent reinforcements to two other hard-pressed areas—Kampot and Oudong to the north—were not able to send relief forces to the surrounded troops southeast of Phnom Penh, officials said.

### Clashes Near Saigon

SAIGON, April 7 (AP).—Government forces clashed with Communist-led troops east of Saigon for the second day yesterday while fighting to the west of the capital continued for the 13th day, the South Vietnamese military command reported today.

A communiqué said 40 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in the latest battle 40 miles east of Saigon, bringing the reported two-day toll to 70 killed.

## Bonn to Press Probe of Major Oil Companies

BERLIN, April 7 (AP).—The West German Cartel Office said Friday it would continue to investigate the possibility that multinational oil firms used their dominant position to make undue profits.

At the same time, the office reported meager results in its efforts so far to get at necessary data in the case.

The report followed 10 days of public hearings at which representatives of West German Esso, Shell, British Petroleum, Texaco, Gelsenberg AG and Veba testified. All six companies denied any misuse of their market position for the purposes of monopoly.

The Cartel Office said information and data given it by the West German subsidiaries of the multinational firms were not sufficient.

But it said its suspicion that the companies practiced price coupling for diesel fuel had been strengthened by the probe. An investigation into the marketing of heating oil will be discontinued, the report said, because prices are declining.

## Military in Iraq Call Up Reserve

BEIRUT, April 7 (UPI).—The Iraqi Defense Ministry today ordered all reserve soldiers and noncommissioned officers to report to the ministry's military rations within a week, Baghdad radio said.

A statement issued by the ministry and broadcast by the radio said that reservists who are abroad should report to military attaches in Iraqi embassies. Another statement issued by the ministry ordered some reserve officers to join their units.

There was no indication whether the move was "clashed in the confrontation between the Baghdad government and the Kurdish rebels, led by Gen. Muftah Barzani."

## Panel Cites 4 Nations On Rights Violations

ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—The International Russell Tribunal yesterday declared the governments of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia guilty of "grave, repeated and systematic violations of human rights."

The tribunal said that the rule of law had been suppressed in Brazil after the 1964 coup d'état, that there was repression in Bolivia and torture by the military government in Uruguay. It also referred to the "violence and bloodshed" in Chile after the coup there last year.



UNEASY RIDER—Unidentified streaker racing over the campus at Texas A. and M. University Thursday as another unidentified man tried his best to lasso him.

## Brazilian Church Cautiously Seeks a Truce With Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7 (UPI).—Roman Catholic leaders in Brazil are cautiously sounding out recently inaugurated President Ernesto Geisel about the possibility of patching up the church's 10-year feud with this South American country's hard-line military regime.

Brazil is the most populous Roman Catholic nation in the world, and Mr. Geisel, a retired army general, is its first Protestant president.

The church news office in São Paulo, Brazil's biggest city, has predicted that Geisel's administration will be "more human and sensitive" than that of former President Emílio Médici, also an ex-general.

Church leaders were impressed by the fact that Mr. Geisel conferred with influential Catholic bishops before choosing his cabinet and announcing his overall plan of government.

In contrast, contacts between the church and the regime under Mr. Médici had been reduced to "a monologue," according to the São Paulo church news office.

Mr. Geisel himself has said nothing in public about relations with the church, yet all five of Brazil's active Roman Catholic cardinals—including São Paulo's Paulo Evaristo Cardinal Arns, a harsh critic of the Médici regime—attended Mr. Geisel's inauguration.

"This was not merely an act of protocol," Cardinal Arns's office said later, "it was an authentic gesture of ecumenism."

since the new President is a Lutheran—and also one of dialogue and a desire for understanding on the part of the church."

Cardinal Arns had openly accused the previous administration of arresting suspected subversives without warrants, torturing political prisoners and going overboard in censoring news media and the arts.

Dozens of priests, friars and nuns have been arrested during the last decade on charges of "endangering national security," and a bishop was named in a military court subversion incident.

The church and the police have raided and ransacked bishops' offices and church news services in several cities, hoping to find evidence of pro-left sympathies.

Rumor had it that Pope Paul VI wanted to come to Brazil a few years ago to dedicate the striking new cathedral in the inland capital of Brasília but declined against the trip because of the regime's treatment of the church.

Brazil's most famous Catholic clergyman, the Most Rev. Helder



Archbishop Helder Camara

Camara, archbishop of Recife, and Olinda, has been reduced to a "nonperson" within his own country, through censorship and intimidation.

Rightist fanatics have spared the archbishop's home with machine-gun fire, and in 1968, unidentified assailants killed one of his young assistant priests. Now Brazilian newspapers do not dare to print Archbishop Helder's sermons or speeches.

There was speculation last year that the Médici government tried to pressure the Vatican to get Cardinal Arns transferred out of

## UN Official Visits Cyprus in a Bid To Avert Crisis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 7 (UPI).—United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Robert Guyer yesterday conferred with Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in an effort to prevent a new crisis in the relations between the island's two communities.

Mr. Guyer, who arrived Friday following the breakdown of inter-communal talks, saw President Makarios at noon and later entered the Turkish quarter of Nicosia to meet Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

Mr. Guyer left for Ankara today to continue his efforts.

Speaking about the Guyer mission to get talks started again, Archbishop Makarios said that its success would "depend on the Turkish stand. If the deadlock becomes permanent, the Cyprus problem must again preoccupy the world organization."

Speaking at his monthly news conference, the archbishop said that there would be no point in continuing the talks if the Turks insisted on their demand for federation.

## Spanish Speed Limits

MADRID, April 7 (Reuters).—New speed limits will come into effect on Spanish roads tomorrow, the Information Ministry announced yesterday. The limit for cars will be 130 kilometers an hour on expressways, 90 kph on major roads and 60 kph on minor roads. The limit for trucks and buses on expressways will be 100 kph. Vehicles will be restricted to 60 kph in towns.

## Student Reels in Big Catch With Guppy Bait

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 7 (UPI).—After Fred Finn Mazanek gulped his last, Globe Life & Accident Insurance Co. paid off—but reluctantly. Fred was just a guppy.

The whole thing started last year when Globe Life offered Mr. Mazanek, then a senior at the University of Arizona, a special, once-only, student-discount life insurance policy.

For just \$1, the company offered, the insured could purchase a \$5,000 policy good for six months.

Mr. Mazanek, 24, figured to be around longer than six months, so he decided to sign up his guppy, Fred Finn Mazanek.

Before sending in the application, Mr. Mazanek made sure to answer all the questions accurately:

Age of insured: "6 months."

Weight: "30 centigrams."

Height: "3 centimeters."

Good health: "Yes."

Relationship of beneficiary to insured: "Owner."

Mr. Mazanek figured that Globe Life would return his check, but instead it issued policy No. 3261057. So when Fred died, Mr. Mazanek notified Globe.

"A Clerical Error"

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish I guess you could say."

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish I guess you could say."

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish I guess you could say."

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish I guess you could say."

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish I guess you could say."

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a "clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

## The Raw New World

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly which opens tomorrow will contain at least as much raw material for a new world as did the gathering in San Francisco, 39 years ago, at which the UN itself took shape. What was done in San Francisco has proved disappointing in many aspects: what will be said now threatens to be even more so. Yet the UN did give shape to many hopes—which are not yet completely written off by the optimistic. And the same may well prove true of the discussions of "a new international economic order" which begin this week.

For just as the United Nations was organized, for all its built-in and acquired faults and weaknesses, in response to the terrible need for some answer to the political anarchy that had swept the world into World War II, so the inflation that racks virtually all nations, the hunger that already is killing many, the imbalance between the prosperous peoples and the poor, between the industrialized and the under-developed, urgently demand solutions. And at the UN there is at least a forum where these problems can be talked about on a universal basis.

To be sure, talk alone will not feed the peoples of Bangladesh or the sub-Saharan lands, nor answer the other pressing needs of an economically tumultuous world. And it is talk that is certain to be in full supply—the first 10 days of the special session have been set aside for formal speeches. Nor is it only votes in the assembly that will do the trick: the 97 developing countries have a clear majority, but the issues between them and the industrialized states are far from simple: no mere declaration of principles can really compass them, no resolution can fix the terms of trade equitably

for all manner of products, services or commodities among all manner of nations.

The developing countries, for example, could announce that they have the right to nationalize alien industries or concessions and fix the rates of payment. But they cannot compel the new investment they require, and the threat of nationalization is hardly an inducement to such investment. And they can urge cartels for raw materials, such as that now existing among the oil-producing countries—but petroleum alignments can be encouraged by certain unique qualities of politics, availability and essentiality which do not extend to other commodities. And even oil proved to be a two-edged sword when used as a weapon—two-edged for the mass of developing countries, at least.

Nevertheless, while the "new international economic order" may be swamped at the UN by over-complex speeches and over-simplified attempts to rationalize them, the world is being put on notice that the old economic order needs drastic revision; that the industrialized states cannot escalate wages and profits or the use of energy and raw commodities indefinitely; that some adjustment must be made between the cost of manufactured goods and the price of raw materials; that the world's resources are not infinite and world trade must reflect the necessity of sharing them.

The emerging world—and this certainly does not mean the Third World alone, but the whole globe—is so new, its elements so strange to conventional economic and political wisdom, that even the outlines can barely be discerned. Some real insights should be available when tomorrow's talking shop gets under way.

## An Age of Scarcity

Abundance is a modern idea. For millennia, men had to live with the hard, grinding knowledge that resources of land, water, and minerals are scarce and that poverty is the lot of most. That is still true in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the past century, however, the idea of abundance has taken hold. People who exploited the seemingly limitless land and resources of North America and Australia naturally took to the yeasty notion that for the first time in human history widely shared prosperity was possible. Western Europe began to believe in this exciting vista not because its own resources had suddenly expanded but because modern science and technology seemed to have shattered old constraints.

Today, thousands of persons are starving to death in sub-Saharan Africa. The upheaval in oil prices and the temporary reductions in oil supplies has exposed the vulnerability of even the most advanced and powerful nations. Inflation has always been endemic in underdeveloped countries and—concealed behind a facade of totalitarian controls—in Communist countries. But today, in every free, wealthy, industrialized nation, inflation subverts the economy.

With regard to each of these critical problems—famine, energy, inflation—the facts and portents are plain to read. Men have not transcended the limits imposed by the finite resources of a small planet. It is not neo-Malthusian doctrine but mere common sense that impels men everywhere to come to terms with a new age of scarcity.

\* \* \*

Each of the critical problems has an American as well as a worldwide dimension. America is the breadbasket of the world, but its farmers cannot help feed the world and also produce the surpluses that once kept food prices low here at home. Yet the United States has no food policy, either for building a reserve for further domestic needs or for feeding the hungry overseas on a consistent basis.

Americans are 6 percent of the world's population but consume 35 percent of the world's energy. In moral terms, Americans have no right to preempt so large a share of the world's resources: in practical terms, the economic costs and strategic risks are too great. Nor is U.S. energy consumption static.

It increased by about 5 percent a year. If that rate persists, the likelihood is that despite coal gasification, oil-shale development, nuclear energy and long-range efforts such as solar energy, the United States will be importing one half of its oil by 1980.

Yet the United States has no policy for

limiting economic growth and reducing the regular increase in the demand for energy. There are, for example, no national plans to require the recycling of all industrial and household wastes or to establish energy-conserving standards for the heating and lighting of commercial buildings or to require commuters to abandon their energy-wasting private automobiles in favor of trains and buses. Instead, Congress and the administration haggle over a "standby energy bill" that is based on the myopic premise that Americans can evade the imperatives of scarcity.

Rapidly rising prices for food, oil, for raw materials are the economic signs that people everywhere are bidding ever higher for scarce resources. The United States' industrialized trading partners in Western Europe and Japan cannot get their inflation under control until the United States, the most powerful economic force in the free world, gets a grip on its own economic problems.

\* \* \*

Yet the United States has no inflation policy. On Friday, the House Banking Committee killed the administration's request for standby wage and price controls. Democrats plausibly complained that Mr. Nixon and his economic advisers had managed the control program in such a feeble and inconsequential manner as to destroy the program's credibility.

A policy to cope with inflation would have to go beyond the slapdash imposition of wage and price controls. It would have to be comprehensive, embracing world food needs, the conservation of energy, and the cooperative international sharing of scarce resources. Self-sufficiency and economic isolationism are as delusive goals today as military and political isolationism proved to be at the outbreak of World War II.

To cope responsibly and effectively with an age of scarcity is going to require some sacrifice and some new forms of self-discipline in the ways in which Americans and other free people work and spend and live. Neither Congress nor the administration has distinguished itself in providing leadership in developing a conservationist ethic, a new style of cooperation to cope with the exigent problems of famine, energy and inflation. Important and necessary as government leadership is, however, ordinary citizens have to show themselves responsive to changed conditions and make decisions in their private spheres of activity that reflect their recognition of those conditions.

As it has been throughout human history, scarcity is a challenge to men's capacity to act together in civilized ways.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1899

PARIS—The proposition that the United States and Great Britain exchange part of the Philippines for the British West Indies is attracting widespread attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Everywhere it has met with consideration generally favourable, and State Department officials are closely watching the West Indian crisis, and doubtless the project will soon take some official shape.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1924

WASHINGTON—A new move to combat the United States to participation in European affairs independent of the League of Nations was launched in the Senate today. This was the introduction of a resolution by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, requesting the President to call a world conference on international comity and peace, similar to the two conferences at The Hague which have already made history.



## Impeachment—An Argument for Restraint

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the congressional inquiry into the conduct of President Nixon, the members of the House of Representatives will sit as grand jurors to decide whether to indict (impeach) him, and if a majority of them vote out articles of impeachment, members of the Senate will then sit as a jury of 100 at his trial before the chief Justice of the United States.

It is because of this semi-judicial nature of the proceedings that the rules governing the conduct of members of the Congress, the pollsters, the press, radio and television have to be considered in advance with the utmost care.

This has not yet been given sufficient attention either by the congressmen or the communicators, and, unfortunately, there is no adequate forum where reporters and editors can discuss what professional standards should guide us through these tremendous events.

### Restraint, But...

The House Judiciary Committee has behaved with surprising and admirable restraint, but some members of Congress, forgetting that in this case they are jurors, have been stating their opinions on whether Nixon should be indicted, even before they have seen all the evidence.

Also, some members of the press have been polling members of the Judiciary Committee to see where the balance lies for or against impeachment. All this is normal political and journalistic procedure in the handling of most events in the House and Senate, but the impeachment process is unique in the experience of this generation of reporters and politicians.

Thus we are all left without precedents and are all groping for answers, but it seems in this corner that this is a time for caution and self-restraint: not only for keeping the television cameras out of the House and Senate chambers, but for avoiding polls of members, and avoiding editorial recommendations about what the House or Senate should do in the end.

In short, for doing or not doing whatever keeps the emotional level down and maintains as calm and judicial an atmosphere as possible, so that members of Congress can vote on the evidence rather than responding to the pressures of television and the press or an avalanche of telegrams (which, as we have seen, can easily be organized) from millions of people who have not looked carefully into the facts.

### The Objection...

The objection to this, of course, is that it is "undemocratic" that precisely because this is an unusual and historic occasion, and because few if any newspapers will print the transcript of the proceedings, and few voters would read them if they did (reading having gone out of style), therefore the debate in the House and Senate should be televised, because this would be both popular and educational for this and other generations of Americans.

There is obviously something to this argument, and it works fine in our New England town meetings, but it is not the way our government works or was intended to work. It was the assumption of the Founding Fathers that the people were sovereign in deciding between candidates for the presidency and the Congress, but that once things were too complicated in a vast continental country to be decided by referendum or popular vote.

Accordingly we established a "representative" form of government, in which the people could choose their representatives, who would, it was hoped, have time and judgment enough to study all the complicated problems. That is what is at issue now: whether the representatives are to do their job in this critical question of the President, or whether the system is to be changed, the cameras are to be brought in, the press is to advise

the jurors of the House and Senate every morning what they should do, and how they should vote.

Nevertheless, the argument for restraint, for no television in the House and Senate chambers, for no polling and no editorials about what the outcome should be, is at least worthy of consideration.

Short of this, there will be much to report and comment about, but covering this historic tragedy like a political convention or a Super Bowl football game, with instant replays in the corridors about where it's all going, is another thing.

This is not a question like exposing the Pentagon papers or the Watergate sabotage or the political espionage. The facts in

those cases were being concealed by the executive branch of the government, and thanks to the energy of the press, they finally came out.

But the facts in the inquiry on the President's role in all this are now in the hands of powerful men and institutions that will make them public. The Congress and the courts are not engaged in a "coverup." The older system of the American government is beginning to work again, and the problem now is to let it work as objectively as possible, without turning the Capitol into a stadium, or telling the referees and umpires every morning how the battle should come out.

### Reservations

When Kennedy first thought about making the trip a month ago, several leading foreign policy experts in the Democratic party expressed strong reservations. The issues posed by the exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn were then vibrant. It was pointed out to Kennedy that the Communist leaders would use him to promote the theme that they were doing business as usual with America despite the crack down on cultural freedoms. It was further pointed out to the senator that hardliners, for example Sen. Jackson, could cite his trip to argue that Kennedy was naive, and therefore soft, on Russia.

Kennedy swept these objections aside. "Going to Russia," he said after a week in the Soviet Union. Apart from Moscow, and Mr. Brezhnev, he will be seeing Leningrad and one city outside European Russia.

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "if such a trend toward neutrality were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now. But Britain still has many trump cards. It is passing through a bad moment now; yet on the European scale Britain remains a very big country and the British are a people with great pride, great judgment and a great sense of government."

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "if such a trend toward neutrality were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now. But Britain still has many trump cards. It is passing through a bad moment now; yet on the European scale Britain remains a very big country and the British are a people with great pride, great judgment and a great sense of government."

### Stamped

These thoughts—many of which had been confided on previous exchanges to his three Western colleagues now come to dominate the French President's departure—but remain at the heart of Paris policy analyses under any probable future regime, to be chosen next month after emergency elections.

They basically reflect the geographical position and power limitations of contemporary France. And while honoring the family has been a powerful inhibition against making a race for president, the ranamurca which led to the leg amputation performed on the senator's son seems to have diminished the constraint. The senator sounds now like a man who has threatened the worst—who has nothing more to lose even by running for president. "Just think of the little boy," he mused about the other day. "There are only 50 cases like his a year. Fifty cases out of 300 million Americans."

## INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. Macdonald

Managing Editor

Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bates

Ray Kerven Assistant

Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12.000.000 F.

N.C. Paris No. 12.211.21 Rue de Berri. Tel. 23.28.96. Herald Tribune Cahier. Herald Tribune

Le Directeur de la publication: Walker M. Thayer

© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

## Sen. Kennedy Is Travelling Toward 1976

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Sen. Edward Kennedy is off this week on some foreign travel that will carry him closer to the race for president. He is visiting Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, where he is to meet the Russian party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In deciding to make the trip, Kennedy accepted political risks not required merely to maintain his place in the Senate. What outweighed the risks, apparently, was his interest in entering the great debate on détente which has up to now been dominated by the leading Democratic presidential candidate, Henry Jackson.

The importance of Kennedy's travels can best be assessed by comparison with the past. Up to now the senator has chiefly been identified in foreign policy with splinter issues heavily loaded with elements of moral righteousness.

His interest in the Vietnam war centered around the refugee question. He has been known to support self-determination for Northern Ireland. He came out against the repressive measures of the new government in Chile. His present travels, by contrast, focus sharply on the big and difficult foreign policy issue—the issue of détente with the Soviet Union. The senator's first stop is West Germany, where he will talk yesterday with the Western political leader most experienced in direct dealings with Russia and Eastern Europe—Chancellor Willy Brandt.

After a brief shuttle back to the United States, Kennedy will be off to Eastern Europe. There he will visit one country, Yugoslavia, which has achieved a certain liberalization in opposition to Russia, and another country, Poland, which has achieved a certain liberalization in the Soviet security system, or Warsaw Pact.

Finally, the senator will spend about a week in the Soviet Union. Apart from Moscow, and Mr. Brezhnev, he will be seeing Leningrad and one city outside European Russia.

### Reservations

When Kennedy first thought about making the trip a month ago, several leading foreign policy experts in the Democratic party expressed strong reservations. The issues posed by the exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn were then vibrant. It was pointed out to Kennedy that the Communist leaders would use him to promote the theme that they were doing business as usual with America despite the crack down on cultural freedoms. It was further pointed out to the senator that hardliners, for example Sen. Jackson, could cite his trip to argue that Kennedy was naive, and therefore soft, on Russia.

Kennedy swept these objections aside. "Going to Russia," he said after a week in the Soviet Union. Apart from Moscow, and Mr. Brezhnev, he will be seeing Leningrad and one city outside European Russia.

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "if such a trend toward neutrality were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now. But Britain still has many trump cards. It is passing through a bad moment now; yet on the European scale Britain remains a very big country and the British are a people with great pride, great judgment and a great sense of government."

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "if such a trend toward neutrality were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now. But Britain still has many trump cards. It is passing through a bad moment now; yet

# We're not only running out of energy, we're running out of earth.

**Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century.

**Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of iron ore, our second most abundant metal, could be exhausted in less than a hundred years.

**Item:** In the United States, strip mining is shredding up the land at the rate of 4,650 acres a week.

**Item:** The renowned Club of Rome report predicts that "Barring radical reorderings of priorities the world will breed, consume, and foul itself back into the Dark Ages within 100 years."

**Item:** In central Los Angeles, 60% of the land is taken up by paved roads and parking lots.

What good does it do to bring up all this... unpleasantness?

Well, if enough of us are aware of it and enough of us give it priority, it can do a lot of good.

It can give us time: Time to develop new sources of energy. From the sun. From the ocean.

It can give us time to develop new materials to replace those of nature's that will one day be exhausted. Or better, prevent them from becoming exhausted.

The automobile industry, whether it likes it or not, is going to have to provide a great deal of leadership in this endeavour. Especially in the area of developing new materials and conserving natural ones.

And predictably, in the times ahead, some automobile companies are going to be more responsive to the world's changing needs than others.

Since Fiat is, and has been for years, the sales leader in Europe, we feel obligated to state our position now.

What we plan to do is to continue making small cars. *Our* kind of small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Along the way we also plan to maintain the same quality that has made Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

We will not use the energy or materials shortage as an excuse to cheapen our product.

We will, in fact, increase our efforts to develop new technologies, new materials, new anything that will conserve natural resources and improve our product.

**FIAT**

In 1972, worldwide automobile production totalled 27,866,168 vehicles. Over half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, savings in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 15% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

**Big car. (2,500 cc or over)**

**What it does.**  
It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

**What it costs.**

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

**What it uses up.**

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel	1,534 kg
Cast Iron	234
Light Alloys	100
Copper	12
Brass and Bronze	15
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	35
Rubber	75

Total 1,805 kg

**Small car. (1,000 cc or under)**

**What it does.**  
It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

**What it costs.**

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

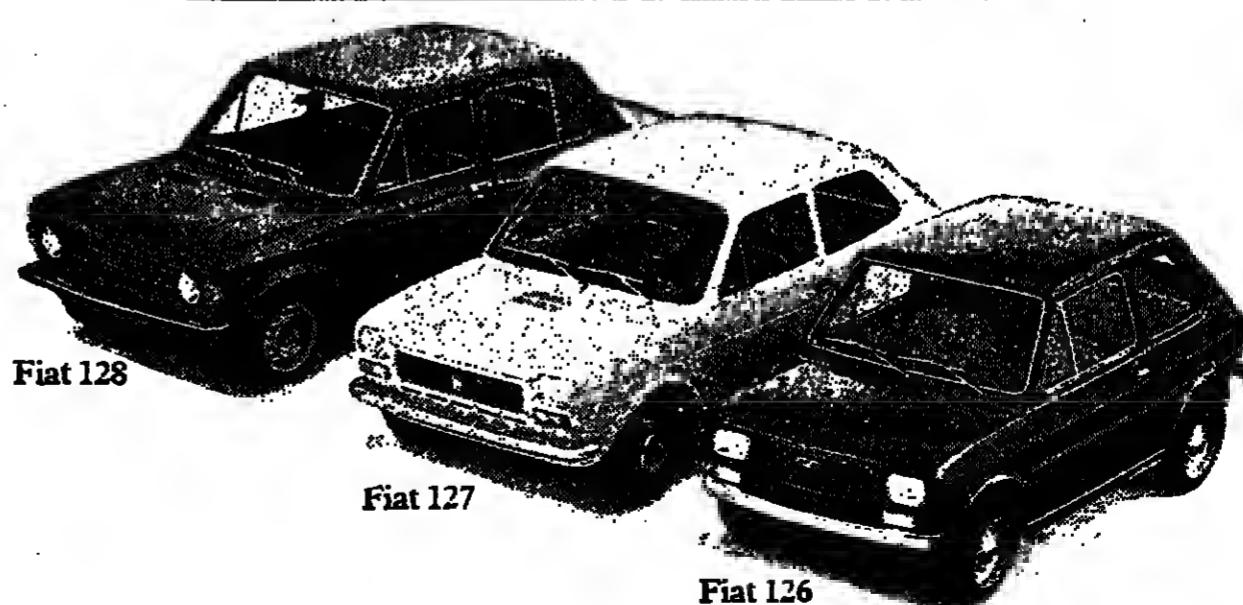
**What it uses up.**

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 3/4 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel	686 kg
Cast Iron	75
Light Alloys	25
Copper	4
Brass and Bronze	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	12
Rubber	39

Total 845 kg



Risk to Democracy

## Italians Wearying Of Chronic Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT).—Beset by grave economic troubles, ballooning inflation, proliferating scandals and recurrent labor unrest, Italians are worried about the stability of their governmental system.

They also appear to be bored with the constant spectacle of long-familiar political figures stepping back and forth before the footlights in varying stereotyped roles—premier, foreign minister, party secretary—as in a Neapolitan comedy.

A Social Democrat, Transport Minister Luigi Preti, has reminded his countrymen of the giddy succession of cabinets that preceded the end of the Third and Fourth Republics in France. "We must avoid similar risks," he warned. "The alternatives to the parliamentary republic are extremely dangerous. We would fall prey to right-wing authoritarianism or, rather, more likely, open the door to the Communists."

The unmistakable sensation of brittleness is not due to any serious threat that a political faction or the armed forces will try to seize power. The Neo-Fascists have not won mass support anywhere except in some poverty-ridden and angry southern cities like Reggio Calabria, Catania and Naples. An alleged conspiracy in which a few army officers in the north are implicated is being investigated, but it looks amateurish, and there is no sign of a military junta plotting a take-over.

### Note of Optimism

And, in fact, many Italians will tell you that in this country of seemingly permanent crisis, the worst never happens. Despite all the problems, a great many people retain a deep-seated conviction that their resilient and resourceful oaks will somehow muddle through and will avoid violent upheavals.

A sense of continuity—it not of stability—is provided by the Christian Democrats, who have supplied the premiers and key ministers of the 36 governments of the Italian Republic since World War II. The 36th, formed recently by Mariano Rumor, won a vote of confidence in the Senate by 183 to 119; the Chamber of Deputies also accorded its confidence.

"To put it somewhat brutally," said Budget Minister Antoio Giolitti, a Socialist, in an interview, "we have for 27 years been living under a one-party regime." He conceded that the dominant party was a democratic force, but he contended that its effect was to block the alternation in the exercise of power that is normal in countries with two-party systems.

The Christian Democrats win about 40 percent of the vote in every national test. The Communists won 27.3 percent in the last parliamentary election, in May, 1972.

While the Communist party is the largest in the non-Communist world and is Italy's second political force, it has long forsaken revolutionary methods. Small ultra-leftist groups sneeringly call it "revisionist" and "social democratic."

### Collaboration Grows

The Christian Democrats have barred the Communists from the central government since 1947. However, the two mass parties have lately been collaborating—openly or tacitly, on many levels, especially in the labor unions and in parliamentary committees—in dealing with social problems.

### Notes on China

## Peking's Campaign for Third-World Label

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG (NYT).—Seeking acceptance for their country as a member in good standing of the Third World, Chinese diplomats now seem to be more active in Africa than anywhere else. Their theme is that China and the African nations have identical interests as developing countries struggling to preserve their independence.

Thus, when President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Peking the other day, Jenmin Jili Pao, the Communist party newspaper, repeated the formula that the Chinese use when they are hosts to African leaders. "China is a developing socialist country," it said, "and belongs to the Third World."

The guests are generally full of praise for China as an example of self-reliance for other developing countries. As a Christian, Mr. Nyerere said in a speech in Peking, he was deeply stirred by what he called the "divine discontent" of the Chinese revolution, which is reflected, he said, in "an almost permanent discontent with the speed of your advancement."

The Tanzanian leader also praised China for its support of



The New York Times

### Rush to Cities

In the span of a generation, millions of Italians have abandoned the countryside. The nation eats better, but the agricultural scene has become smaller. Italy, once the garden of Europe, imports milk, cheese, vegetable oil and flour in addition to meat.

Essentially, Italy, like Japan, lives on imported iron ore and other raw materials that are transformed into refrigerators and Fiat cars and other well-designed manufactured goods.

To keep the impressive industrial machine humming, at least 120 million tons of imported crude oil are needed annually. Soaring oil prices have put a crushing new burden on long-strained Italian finances. To save foreign currency, heedless days may have to be imposed.

These bad economic problems have been intensified by the role of organized labor, which is increasingly powerful, as it is elsewhere in Europe. It warns that it will not tolerate a lowering of the wage-earners' standard of living while so many Italians openly splurge.

"I know," he continued, "A letter may take a day or a week to reach its destination, and the other day our Rome manager couldn't keep his staff in the office even if he tied them to their seats because the Italy-versus-West Germany soccer match was on television. Compared with some other countries, life here is still soft."

Too soft, some are telling their countrymen, who do not want to bear. The last government fell over the insistence by its treasury minister, Ugo La Malfa, that the nation should accept austerity as its answer to the world energy crisis and other woes.

Mr. La Malfa, an economist from Sicily who has long been in politics, has been preaching that Italians must work harder, spend their money less frivolously and pay more taxes. He has found in recent weeks that few are ready to listen.

The country at large, at the same time, houses are vociferously complaining about steeply rising prices and are crowding stores to stock up on olive oil, spaghetti, sugar and other foods.

A more hopeful view is expressed just as forcefully in many segments of society.

A Roman lawyer, Vincenzo Patarica, who had a hard time as an anti-Fascist under Mussolini and professes disenchantment with the way Italy is being run now, said: "Democracy has lasted almost 30 years. I'm still confident it will be able to mend and cleanse itself."

While the Italian press is wallowing in gloom and national self-doubt to a degree perhaps unequalled in Western Europe, there is another Italy that rarely makes the headlines.

Marisa Sontucci, a mother of two who commutes to a poor neighborhood far on Rome's outskirts to teach school, puts it this way: "I know plenty of decent people who will make every sacrifice for their families. I see much kindness. I am happy that there are quite a few talented kids in my class. No reporter ever writes about these things."

"There is a lot of strength and good sense in our people," she said. "We deserve a better governing class."

### Back-Door Banking

She also saw a general strike, Italian style. A bank where she wanted to change travelers checks was shuttered, but a man outside told her with a wink to go through a back entrance, and she got her lire. "That's a nice way to hold a general strike," she said.

Foreigners and even Italians from the industrial north who travel to Naples and the cities farther south are often surprised to see cheerful, well-dressed people crowding cafés rather than

the crushing poverty about which they have been reading. There are also big traffic jams.

However, misery becomes palpable the moment the visitor starts exploring the side streets and the slum districts of the southern cities or ventures to the sullen towns of the interior, where only women and old people seem to have stayed behind in the exodus to northern Italy and other European countries.

If there is cynicism over the prospect that problems can be solved by political action, it is partly because of a welter of overlapping scandals that seem

to be tainting the entire political establishment. The latest and biggest involved oil and corruption; it is alleged that the parties sharing power, with other groups and middlemen, have for years been getting huge payoffs from the petroleum companies in exchange for favors.

The oil scandal came into the open as a result of dogged work by a handful of assistant prosecutors and investigating judges, all in their early thirties. Some Italians see the emergence of such new, young elements in political life as a ray of hope.

The new breed are still a minor

factor in the slow-moving system, which seems patterned on the rule of the durable men in the Vatican and the Kremlin, but one now hears expressions of hope that the present troubles may help a younger generation to take over from their discredited elders.

In a rare instance of self-criticism by a member of the political establishment, Francesco de Martino, the 66-year-old leader of the Socialist party, said: "We have been talking about programs for the last 10 years, but it needs men to carry them out."

### Historian Sees Stagnation

## Is Europe Collapsing as a Power?

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON.—In his new book, "Confrontation: The Middle East and World Politics," Walter Laqueur, an eminent European authority on contemporary history, writes:

"The impending collapse of Europe has been announced by a great many thinkers in our time, from Spengler to Sartre and beyond. But none of the prophets of doom had sufficient imagination to envisage that the fatal crisis could be triggered off by the emir of Kuwait and the sheikh of Abu Dhabi."

"The economic consequences of the oil crisis had a limited effect, but the political impact was shattering—a turning point in the history of contemporary Europe... It needed only a small push to destroy the facade and reveal the true state of Europe, a humiliating spectacle of disarray and impotence."

Mr. Laqueur, director of the Institute of Contemporary Affairs in London, expanded on this idea and its implications for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other transatlantic relations in an interview during a recent Washington visit.

"Your idea in America that Europe had become strong and united is not true," he said. "On the contrary, it is becoming weaker and more disunited. I say that in sorrow. Kissinger was angry, but that is wrong. The belief that he and President Nixon seemed to have that Europe is gaping up on the United States is a mistake. If Europe did gang up, I would be happy. Europe can't gang up against anyone."

### Hour of Truth

"In history, from time to time, you have an hour of truth. The recent Middle East war and the resulting oil embargo was such an hour for Europe, revealing its weakness, disunity and lack of leadership."

"Americans have this kind of Marxist assumption that, once you have a strong economy, you are strong. Europe and Japan developed big industries and prosperous trade. So you concluded that once they had a big GNP [gross national product] they are a big power, but it just isn't so. It overlooks the military side."

"There is a tendency in this country now, particularly among the young, to belittle military power. People say, 'Look, all these nuclear bombs won't be used anyway, so what does it matter?' But the Middle East war showed that military strength matters after all."

"The one recent Third-World visitor who was persuaded to accept Peking's view of the matter was President Houari Boumediene of Algeria. He skirted the question in his first speech in Peking, but finally said that it was a "cause for satisfaction" to see one Third-World country—China—which had accomplished a radical transformation of its social and economic structure."

"An aversion to manual labor has also been detected among some officials in communes and in factories. A letter in Nanfang Jih Pao, the official newspaper in Canton, said that many officials in communes had not met specified "minimum requirements of cadres' participation in labor."

"France plays a very negative role. Americans always overrate France. Henry Kissinger follows this tradition. America can live without France. [Michel] Jobert [the French foreign minister] makes unfriendly speeches—so what? As far as Europe is concerned, France is a pain in the neck because it prevents unity."

What then becomes of NATO?

"I guess it will go on somehow, but it will go on at a very low level."

Then what of the Soviet threat, if any, to Western Europe?

"There is no danger of physical occupation, but certainly more than a danger—almost a probability—that Russia will emerge as the leading political power of all Europe. This can mean many things. Under pressure, for example, Western Europe will begin to adjust its policies to Russia. I don't expect this to happen tomorrow or next year, but, if present trends continue, this is very likely to happen."

"But the Russians have their problems, too, and very serious problems. I visit Russia often. China, in Russian thinking, is the No. 1 problem—not America. The Russians recognize America as a

status quo power. America wants to leave things alone. But, whereas the Chinese maybe weak today, economically and militarily, they have the unbounded self-confidence of people knowing time works for them. Their population is 700 million. They are in a strong position as far as the Communist party in Asia are concerned."

"I think the Russians have over hope of permanent reconciliation with China. But it is with hope that they see that the Chinese leadership is nearer 70 than 70. Soon a new generation will come up, with which there may be at least a normalization of relations, or, alternatively, there will be a struggle for power in China."

"As in the days of the war lords, the Chinese may fight each other, or there may be another cultural revolution. Thus China, at least for a number of years, would no longer be an active power in world politics."

Mr. Laqueur is struck by the strength of the United States, despite its current troubles.

"American confidence is not yet broken," he observed. "The country has so many resources. The economy, for all its ups and downs, does not face a major crisis. If the President is impeached, there will be a new president. America is better off than Europe or Japan. It may not be wonderful, but everything is comparative."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Chemical Fertilizer Shortage Could Curb Food Production

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (NYT).—A shortage of chemical fertilizers for the next two to four years could diminish food production in some of the poorer nations and hold down rising crop yields in the United States and other developed nations.

In the U.S. government says the shortage could be especially painful in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh if those nations do not have good weather during the next several growing seasons.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Agriculture Department warned last month that rising prices and shortages of fertilizers could hurt all of the less-developed nations of the world.

The Research Service said the less-developed countries depended on imports for about one-third of their nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. The fertilizer shortage should have far less impact in the United States, experts say, because U.S. soil is not worn from centuries of intensive farming and it requires less fertilizer to produce bountiful crops.

The Agriculture Department predicts that phosphate fertilizers will run 12 percent short of demand in the United States this

year and that nitrogen will be 5 percent short. The fertilizer institute, a private association of producer companies, predicts a 15 percent shortage of nitrogen and a 10 percent shortage of phosphate.

Strain on U.S. fertilizer-production facilities has led to pressure to cut exports and keep the fertilizer at home for U.S. farmers. About 125 members of the House of Representatives have signed a bill that would embargo fertilizer shipments. The fertilizer industry has agreed voluntarily to limit exports until June 30.

Some government experts believe the anti-export policy may be shortsighted. If nations such as India are not able to buy U.S. fertilizers now, they say, they may be forced to plead later for free food to prevent starvation.

The main chemical fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphate and potash. All three are plentiful in various parts of the world, but for a number of reasons, nitrogen and phosphate are not being processed into usable forms of fertilizer in large enough quantities to meet the growing demand.

The reasons for the shortages

### The Atlantic Alliance

## Weight of Politics On Money System

By Antonio Giolitti

This is the fourth article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

ROME—Utopia and Reality: This could well be a fitting title for the history of the international monetary system from Bretton Woods to our own day.

We can now see with hindsight that the system could perhaps have been conceived with a modicum of prudent pessimism.

As it negates the idea of an Atlantic Community, in which Europe would be destined to be for good and all its own identity and to remain a shanty town between the clash and encounter of the superpowers.

### Will and Method

The creation of a monetary area certainly postulates the will and the method to harmonize the different structures and economic infrastructures within the confines of the European Community. The main difficulty to be overcome in order to achieve this harmonization lies in the varying distances that different countries have to traverse before they reach the level of full employment, and so achieve a distribution of the national product which is socially acceptable.

If this is the difficulty to be overcome, it is necessary to take care not to put the cart before the horse; it is not feasible to seek first to impose a rigidly fixed parity of exchange or an immediate common currency and then only afterward to undertake those policies which are consistent with achieving full employment and the balance between different regions. On the contrary, regional policy comes first, and with it comes the possibility for national governments to promote social justice for their own regions and citizens within the context of a community system.

### Symmetrical Balance

Particularly in respect of the fundamental rights and obligations of convertibility, the balance of the monetary system depends on the symmetry of institutions and attitudes of the values of liberty and social justice which determine the life of a democratic society.

The oil crisis together with the grave impact that this is exercising on the international monetary system both make the building of a new international order even more necessary and urgent. Will the West be able to do this? It's future depends on it. Moreover, the experience of the oil crisis has confirmed that the building of such a new order can in no way be based on the supremacy of a superpower.

Admittedly, the immediate effect of the present crisis has been to reinforce the hegemony of the dollar and to sap Europe's strength. But the combined effort of the United States of America and the as yet disunited states of Europe should tend to overcome this imbalanced situation. The West must rapidly clear its own internal crisis if it is to assume its indispensable role at a global level.

The urgent task facing the West—and on this depends its future—is to put right the catastrophic imbalance which has come about between those underdeveloped countries which produce oil and those which do not for it between the West (the United States and Europe) to insure that the international monetary system functions in such a way that the increase in the balance of payments gap of oil-importing countries is made to favor underdeveloped countries.

Such countries should



## Domestic Bonds

Sales In Bonds		10,000	High	Low	Last	chg <sup>2</sup>	Net chge <sup>3</sup>	Sales In Bonds		10,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge <sup>3</sup>								
Ex Cp	84577	17	101	100 <sup>1</sup>	100 <sup>1</sup>	-3		ApoOil	57-81	11	63 <sup>1</sup>	81	83 <sup>1</sup>	-7		viB&M	45701	43	54	51 <sup>1</sup>	5	
drMfl	94595	25	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>	-2		ApoOil	cv588	50	65	63 <sup>1</sup>	63 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		viBosM	45701	10	20	20	0	
drCp	85677	25	62 <sup>1</sup>	62 <sup>1</sup>	62 <sup>1</sup>	-2		ApoalPov	875	76	101 <sup>1</sup>	100	101	+1 <sup>1</sup>		Brani	5-1387	4	104	103	0	
Pov	952000	117	102 <sup>1</sup>	99	101	-3		ApoalPov	8-76	15	101 <sup>1</sup>	101	101	+1 <sup>1</sup>		Bran	5-13864W	65	67 <sup>1</sup>	67 <sup>1</sup>	0	
Pw	8-2005	124	102 <sup>1</sup>	100	100 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		ARASv	cv4-596	20	87	86	87	+1		BrkUNG	91-595	11	102	101	0	
Pw	81-2001	41	87 <sup>1</sup>	86 <sup>1</sup>	86 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		Aristar	9-139	312	100 <sup>1</sup>	99	99	-1		BrkUNG	4-1433	7	72	72	0	
skln	cv576	218	65	78	78	-3		ArizPSv	8-505	45	100 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Brown	61-578	14	94	94	0	
sknd	cv578	374	314 <sup>1</sup>	308 <sup>1</sup>	308 <sup>1</sup>	-1		ArizPSv	7-456	5	90	80	76	-2		Brun	cv4-583	15	80	80	0	
sknMls	8-77	19	92 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	92 <sup>1</sup>	-2		ArmenRI	cv586	17	32 <sup>1</sup>	32	32	-2 <sup>1</sup>		Budd	cv5-594	87	70 <sup>1</sup>	69 <sup>1</sup>	-6 <sup>1</sup>	
skghl	cv481	1	88 <sup>1</sup>	88 <sup>1</sup>	88 <sup>1</sup>	-2		Armo	8-785	2	98	8	90	-3		Budgel	Can	61-510	50	50	50	0
skghl	4578	6	40	37	37	-1		Armo	0.25575	30	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Budgel	6582	2	56.3	55	56 <sup>1</sup>	
skCh	7-596	4	93	92	92	-3		Armour	45-618	25	68 <sup>1</sup>	66 <sup>1</sup>	68 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		BuffNia	24-575	25	95	95	0	
skCh	6.64893	42	65	65	65	-1		Armi	cv4-583	12	97 <sup>1</sup>	97 <sup>1</sup>	97 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Bulova	cv6-595	20	70	70	0	
skD	5.20591	85	73 <sup>1</sup>	72 <sup>1</sup>	73	-2		ArmR	cv4-587	7	61 <sup>1</sup>	60 <sup>1</sup>	60 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Burn	In 55971	11	77.4	77	0	
skDch	3-5578	11	51 <sup>1</sup>	51 <sup>1</sup>	51 <sup>1</sup>	-1		AshIO	CV4-593	44	73	72	73	-1 <sup>1</sup>		BurnNor	8-6599	36	100	99	0	
skDpd	7-584	6	76 <sup>1</sup>	76 <sup>1</sup>	76 <sup>1</sup>	-1		AssCo	9-590	51	100 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	100	0		BurnNor	81-596	12	100	100	0	
skD	cv4-581	1	82	82	82	-3		AssCo	8-597	28	100	99 <sup>1</sup>	94 <sup>1</sup>	-4 <sup>1</sup>		BurnNor	cv51492	293	86	87.5	0	
skD	cv4-582	111	64	63	63	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AssDolv	7-588	5	87	87	87	0		BurnRough	7575	47	101 <sup>1</sup>	100 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv5487	16	58 <sup>1</sup>	57 <sup>1</sup>	57 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		AssDolv	5-179	9	82	82	82	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CalElPw	3-576	25	391	389	-8 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv5487	45	103 <sup>1</sup>	102	102	-1		AssDolv	41-576	10	89 <sup>1</sup>	89 <sup>1</sup>	89 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CanCap	4-589	12	47	47	0	
skD	7-4596	22	89	88	88	-2 <sup>1</sup>		AssDolv	44-584	40	78 <sup>1</sup>	65 <sup>1</sup>	68 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CaroG	7-515	3	84	84	0	
skD	6597	2	74	74	74	-3		AtchTSF	45-595	13	60	57	57	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Cart	9-582000	13	102	100	-2 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv579	568	102 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtchTSF	45-597	3	56	56	56	0		CartT	CV4-585	10	85	85	0	
skD	4-582	2	75 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Atchison	45953	2	54 <sup>1</sup>	54 <sup>1</sup>	54 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Carrier	7-5498	10	90	90	0	
skD	cv563	30	75	75	75	-4		Atchison	45-593	92	66	65	65	-1		Carrier	7-5189	21	80	78	-2 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	3-579	10	79 <sup>1</sup>	79 <sup>1</sup>	79 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoM	6-582	11	73	72	72	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CastCk	cv5-594	53	71	70	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	Can 91-579	18	104	104	104	0		AtCoM	8-585	9	90	88 <sup>1</sup>	88 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		CalEnt	5-3052	21	75	75	0	
skD	Can 4-580	5	84 <sup>1</sup>	84	84	0		AtCoP	cv5-593	21	100	100	100	0		CalerT	5-6566	5	80	80	0	
skD	Hes 6-545	10	81	80	80	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	8-585	5	100	100	100	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CavghC	cv591	35	65	63	-2 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	AirF	cv562	30	62 <sup>1</sup>	60 <sup>1</sup>	60 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	7-593	57	94 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		Ceclo	cv57588	31	65	65	0
skD	Airlin	11	105	104	104	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	7-593	10	89	89	89	0		Celanes	cv590	16	60	52 <sup>1</sup>	58 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	Airlin	10-569	11	101 <sup>1</sup>	100 <sup>1</sup>	100 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	94	54 <sup>1</sup>	52 <sup>1</sup>	52 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		CentColin	cv598	70	71	71	0
skD	cv5479	329	49 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	8-590	35	100 <sup>1</sup>	100	100	0		CentCo	cv4-597	11	64	64	0	
skD	cv575	75	101	100 <sup>1</sup>	100 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	7-589	62	100 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CentGe	cv5-595	51	51	51	0	
skD	cv575	27	60	68	68	-1		AtCoP	7-589	40	91	91	91	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CentHG	cv5-593	10	80	80	0	
skD	cv575	13	67	67	67	-2 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	8-582	16	101	100	100	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CentIRN	31-587	17	24	24	0	
skD	cv576	14	56 <sup>1</sup>	56 <sup>1</sup>	56 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	8-583	86	108	108	108	0		CentIrl	91-595	14	104	103	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	Cyan	18	91	90	90	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	7-583	40	70	66	66	-1 <sup>1</sup>		CentTelep	cv5-594	9	56	56	0	
skD	cv576	10	64	64	64	-1		AtCoP	8-583	35	100 <sup>1</sup>	100	100	0		Cessna	cv5-599	37	56	55	0	
skD	cv576	5	64	64	64	-1		AtCoP	7-583	82	100 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Chadd	cv5-594	3	56	56	0	
skD	cv576	131	51 <sup>1</sup>	50 <sup>1</sup>	50 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	7-583	80	108	107	107	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChamCo	cv5-594	18	80	80	0	
skD	4-588	41	56 <sup>1</sup>	54	53	-1		AtCoP	7-583	80	96	96	96	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChasB	cv5-593	26	83	83	0	
skD	cv573	13	78 <sup>1</sup>	78 <sup>1</sup>	78 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	47	91	86 <sup>1</sup>	86 <sup>1</sup>	-4 <sup>1</sup>		ChasC	cv5-596	35	100 <sup>1</sup>	95	96	
skD	cv573	69	89 <sup>1</sup>	88 <sup>1</sup>	88 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	115	56	54 <sup>1</sup>	55 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChaseM	7-578	10	96	96	0	
skD	cv573	17	100 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	99 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	1	46 <sup>1</sup>	46 <sup>1</sup>	46 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChaseM	cv5-596	31	78	73	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	12	97 <sup>1</sup>	97 <sup>1</sup>	97 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	10	77 <sup>1</sup>	77 <sup>1</sup>	77 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Chelse	cv5-593	87	57	55	0	
skD	cv573	17	80	78	78	-1		AtCoP	cv5-593	10	63	61	61	-1 <sup>1</sup>		Chemel	cv5-594	32	100	97	-2 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	16	78	75	75	-1		AtCoP	cv5-593	15	35 <sup>1</sup>	34 <sup>1</sup>	34 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChNY	cv5-596	56	76	75	0	
skD	cv573	46	46	45 <sup>1</sup>	45 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	156	94	91 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		ChNY	cv5-593	34	72	71	-2 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	15	180	199	199	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	80	96	96	96	0		ChesOH	cv5-592	3	59	59	0	
skD	cv573	85	255	92	87 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	5	91 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	91 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	3	59	59	0	
skD	cv573	17	98	97 <sup>1</sup>	98	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	75	93	92	92	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	3	59	59	0	
skD	cv573	62	80 <sup>1</sup>	85 <sup>1</sup>	87 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	117	117 <sup>1</sup>	114	116 <sup>1</sup>	-2 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	116	96	96	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	50	87	85	85	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	45	117	115	116	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	116	96	96	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	5	90	84	84	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	54	59	58	58	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	46	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	70	70	70	70	0		AtCoP	cv5-593	29	102	102	102	0		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	19	74	73	73	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	24	101	101	101	0		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	19	73	73	73	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	15	88	88	88	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	17	70	68	68	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	70	75	75	75	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	15	58	58	58	-1		AtCoP	cv5-593	4	89	87	87	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	14	64	62 <sup>1</sup>	62 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	35	78	76	76	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	10	74	74	74	-1 <sup>1</sup>		AtCoP	cv5-593	20	74 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>1</sup>	-1 <sup>1</sup>		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv573	9	73	73	73	-2		AtCoP	cv5-593	1	88	88	88	0		ChesOH	cv5-593	66	100	99	-1 <sup>1</sup>	
skD	cv																					

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Net Chg/pc	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Bonds chg/sa						Net Chg/sa	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Bonds chg/sa						Net Chg/sa	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Bonds chg/sa							
	Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg/sa		Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg/sa		Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg/sa		
-1	CitibSvc	7.65	99	91	91	-1	-1	ConNG	424583	15	471	471	471	-5	-1	DuaneL	814376	19	1001	1001	1001	-4
-1	CitibSvc	7.78	25	25	24	-1	-1	ConNG	343276	20	506	505	505	-1	-1	DuaneL	434583	10	641	641	641	-2
-2	CitibSvc	6.97	5	76	76	-1	-1	ConPw	343276	31	1021	1017	1017	-4	-1	DuaneL	334583	7	615	616	616	-1
-1	CitibSvc	3.37	2	87	87	-1	-1	ConPw	8282000	12	1001	97	1001	-2	-1	DuaneL	334587	37	837	846	846	-1
-1	CitibInv	8.91	43	82	80	-2	-1	ConPw	8482003	27	1017	100	100	-2	-1	DuaneL	245577	6	781	77	77	-1
-1	City Invst	26.91	55	87	86	-2	-1	ConPw	8482001	1	1001	1001	1001	-1	-1	East AL	cv5392	197	42	39	41	-1
-1	City Invst	27.90	51	91	90	-1	-1	ConPw	745499	8	59	58	58	-1	-1	East AL	cv4493	159	43	41	42	-1
-1	ClarkErc	2.80	22	102	100	-1	-1	ConPw	745499	5	82	82	82	-1	-1	Eckerd	cv4488	5	196	196	196	-1
-2	CCCSL	4.77	2	14	14	-1	-1	ConPw	648598	5	81	81	81	-1	-1	EG&G	cv3187	3	62	62	62	-1
-1	Clave!!!!	9.75	262	1021	1004	-2	-1	ConPw	648598	23	79	76	76	-2	-1	EPPass	cv81495	182	1034	1001	1001	-3
-1	Clave!!!!	8.45	32	100	100	-1	-1	ConPw	574598	6	73	73	73	-1	-1	EPPass	cv6593	113	76	74	74	-1
-7	Clave!!!	8.57	18	100	100	-1	-1	ConPw	416489	18	57	57	57	-1	-1	English	cv5497	64	83	84	84	-1
-1	Clave!!!	7.40	15	85	85	-1	-1	ConPw	416489	19	61	61	61	-1	-1	Equity	cv4470	5	83	83	83	-1
-1	Clave!!!	7.45	9	62	62	-1	-1	ConPw	416491	20	66	64	64	-1	-1	Y!Eric	522000	49	71	54	74	-1
-1	Clust	cv4454	1	62	62	-1	-1	ConPw	374598	13	93	93	93	-1	-1	Y!Eric	346908	46	15	15	15	-1
-1	CMI Inv	cv4742	51	50	49	-1	-1	ConPw	374598	69	41	40	41	-1	-1	Y!Eric	346908	24	144	142	141	-1
-1	CNA Finl	81.95	13	95	94	-1	-1	ConAir	cv3179	18	1001	100	100	-1	-1	Essent	cv1475	40	1034	1001	1001	-1
-1	CoastSIG	72.91	27	85	84	-1	-1	ConAir	814599	5	74	74	74	-1	-1	Essex	cv5486	29	74	74	74	-1
-1	Colombia	81.91	2	90	90	-1	-1	ConAir	814599	17	111	111	111	-1	-1	Esitm	cv6195	67	58	58	56	-1
-1	ColuGas	9.95	138	102	100	-1	-1	ConAir	cv5490	88	59	58	58	-1	-1	EvansP	cv4494	53	89	79	79	-1
-1	ColuGas	9.95	35	102	100	-1	-1	ConAir	cv5490	1	89	89	89	-1	-1	Exxon	612878	124	83	81	81	-1
-1	ColuGas	8.495	104	100	100	-1	-1	ConAir	712599	25	76	75	75	-1	-1	Exxon	612878	135	75	75	75	-1
-1	ColuGas	8.495	5	95	95	-1	-1	ConCf	705657	5	101	101	101	-1	-1	Fairch	cv4492	118	473	46	46	-1
-1	ColuGas	8.495	51	85	84	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	5	77	76	76	-1	-1	FamFin	cv4490	4	62	62	62	-1
-1	ColuGas	7.17	25	84	84	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	12	70	67	67	-1	-1	Farah	cv3594	12	58	55	55	-1
-1	ColuGas	5.82	8	79	78	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	60	40	40	40	-1	-1	Feddits	cv5896	102	51	51	51	-1
-1	ColuGas	4.581	10	78	77	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	25	76	75	75	-1	-1	FdNMII	cv4996	324	91	88	88	-1
-1	ColuGas	4.581	5	73	74	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	16	77	76	76	-1	-1	FdPac	cv5587	82	191	138	151	-1
-1	ColuGas	3.820	10	75	75	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	33	78	78	78	-1	-1	FedDstr	cv4493	18	100	100	100	-1
-1	ColuGas	31579	15	79	79	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	52	74	73	74	-1	-1	Fibtrd	7145	50	871	871	871	-1
-1	ColPict	cv3194	57	36	35	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	52	90	89	89	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	38	947	93	93	-1
-1	ColPict	cv4487	20	35	32	-1	-1	ConCf	515657	1	90	90	90	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	65	95	95	95	-1
-1	ColuSOS	95.75	48	100	100	-1	-1	ConCf	cv5180	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	2	92	92	92	-1
-1	ColuSOS	74.80	4	94	94	-1	-1	ConCf	cv5180	22	70	68	70	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	23	91	91	91	-1
-1	ColuSOS	74.80	13	85	85	-1	-1	ConCf	cv5180	22	99	99	99	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	24	90	87	87	-1
-1	ComCr	7.76	25	97	96	-1	-1	ConCf	474592	40	83	81	81	-2	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	50	871	871	871	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	66691	15	80	80	80	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	7	87	86	85	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	20	96	95	95	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1	ComCr	7.493	4	93	92	-1	-1	ConCf	712596	2	63	62	63	-1	-1	Fibtrd	cv6479	59	974	969	974	-1
-1																						

		Sales in \$1,000			Net ch'gs
	Bonds	High	Low	Last	
GenElec	714676	200	95	92	93 -1
GenElec	614579	49	92-1	93	+14
GenElec	5-30672	77	75-1	77	+14
GenElec	31476	128	91-4	90-2	-9
GNEICR	812296	4	102-1	102-1	
GNEICR	714678	25	96-3	96	+11
GNEICR	7830	3	93	93	-31
GNEICR	7579	39	94	92	-34
GenFds	574693	316	102	101-1	-101
GenFds	614575	163	101	100	-100
GenFds	314767	2	89-1	89-1	-2
GenHot	65907	3	54	55	-1
GenInt'l	CV5692	157	55	56	-1
GenInt'l	CV4665	49	69	69	-1
GenMills	8599	28	95-6	95-2	-16
GMotAcc	84207	25	102-4	101-1	-101
GMotAcc	8573	43	95-1	94	-11
GMotAc	7-0558	72	93-8	93-8	-11
GMotAc	74454	151	93-6	91	-14
GMotAc	74455	25	87-4	87-2	-2
GMotAc	74456	7	88-4	88-2	-2
GMotAc	74457	76	85-1	85-1	-17
GMotAc	614588	73	81	77	-34
GMotAcc	5377	70	91-6	90-6	-10
GMotAcc	5880	44	83-4	82-6	-17
GMotAcc	5681	4	81	81	
GMotAcc	474687	51	71-4	70-4	-11
GMotAcc	474688	776	75	73	-22
GMotAcc	474689	67	76	73	+4
GMotAcc	474690	76	70	70	-10
GMotAcc	474691	27	81-4	80-4	-14
GMotAc	34765	105	93-6	93-6	-18
GenPU	1014574	65	101	100	-100
GenPU	1814580	104	106	107	+1
GTCA	97-2000	57	110-6	109-6	-107
GenTEI	84746	74	102	100	-11
GenTEI	614571	37	84-2	80-2	-41
GenTEI	CV5695	86	85-2	84-2	-1
GTTEI	CV5692	150	88-2	66-2	-67
GenTel	CV4690	109	62-4	62-2	-67
Genaco	914276	79	95-4	92-2	-34
GePac	CV5694	163	111	108	-108
GePac	CV5695	97	73-2	73-2	-3
GePow	87300	96	101	100	-10
GePow	87304	95	95-2	95-2	-1
GePow	87400	38	93-3	91	-12
GePow	715020	10	87-2	86-2	-1
GePow	715021	10	87-2	82-2	-7
GePow	747001	35	82-2	82-2	-6
Goodyear	8-503	166	99-2	99-1	-1
Grace	CV46596	74	90-4	89-4	-10
Grace	cv46597	12	64	63	-1
Grandkin	47478	84	84	84	
Granit	CV4694	49	67-5	66-5	-13
Grant	47487	5	63	63	+2
Grant	CV4695	503	41	39	-40
GTAMiG	875505	5	91	91	
GNiNOn	CV46991	23	84-2	84-2	-10
GTiNoRy	4-276	98	92-2	92-2	-10
GNRy	314870N	5	52-4	52-4	-10
GNRy	2646010	16	38	34-2	-36
GTiWtHnU	6887	66	66-2	64-2	-21
Grevi	CV6700	297	62	62	
Grolier	914291	10	61	60	-1
Grotter	CV4687	42	51	51	
Gruv	CV46929	132	51-2	51	-1
GuIMo	56154	6	54	54	+7
GuIMo	56155	13	52-1	51	-14
GuIMo	47488	4	47-2	47-1	-1
GuIMo	874895	206	100-2	99-2	-1
GuIMo	CV5693	385	109-2	105-2	-10
GuIMo	73732	87	67-2	65-2	-11
GuIMo	76702	164	67-2	65-2	-14
GuIMo	76703	67	67	67	
GuIMo	CV56923	214	65-2	63-2	-10
GuIMo	CV56925	205	65-2	63-2	-12
GuIMo	CV56926	76	73-2	73	-1
GuIMo	CV56927	2	73-2	73-2	-1
HamPa	CV5694	65	71-2	70-2	-12

# IU today. An energetic 50, and growing stronger with the years.

IU celebrates its 50th anniversary this year after a record-breaking 1973 performance.

Last year IU's revenues jumped 25% from \$1.2 billion to \$1.5 billion. It took us 47 years to reach the billion-dollar level, but only two years to add another half-billion.

IU's income from operations in 1973 increased 23% to \$73.9 million or \$2.31 per common share, compared to \$60 million or \$1.88 per share in 1972. And 1973 was IU's 29th consecutive year of higher dividends.

## IU's Growth Record.

	1969 (in millions except per share data)	1970	1971	1972	1973	Avg. % Gain
<b>Sales &amp; Revenues</b>	\$ 905	986	1,102	1,234	1,549	15%
<b>Income— Operations</b>	\$27.3	36.6	51.1	60.0	73.9	28%
<b>Earnings per</b>						

Here are some of the reasons why we expect another strong year in 1974.

Energy Markets (65% of pre-tax income, 30% of revenues.) The worldwide consumption of oil, gas and electricity is at an all-time high. Through our Gotaas-Larsen ocean shipping subsidiary, we transport oil and coal worldwide. Starting in 1976, we will be shipping liquefied natural gas from the Persian Gulf to Japan. And the first of our new offshore drilling rigs is now in service in the North Sea. In addition, we supply gas and generate electricity in Western Canada, and produce a

broad range of energy systems and components.

## Transportation/Distribution Markets

(18% of pre-tax income, 50% of revenues.) The changing U.S. population pattern offers continued growth prospects. IU operates one of the nation's largest motor carrier networks—Ryder Truck Lines and Pacific Intermountain Express—as well as extensive distribution facilities for paper, food, dental and industrial products.

### Environmental Markets (17% of

pre-tax income, 20% of revenues.) For a company prepared to help solve the pollution problems of industrial society, there are many opportunities. IU has had a long and profitable record in waste management — recycling and processing steel mill slag in 7 countries. A promising new business is the conversion of electric power plant pollutants into stable construction materials. We are also involved in water management services in 16 states, and in land management and in agribusiness through our Hawaiian subsidiary, C. Brewer & Co.

IU is dedicated to providing shareholders with above-average growth. Over the past 10 years, our annual growth rate in earnings per share from operations has averaged 15%. Since 1969, we have averaged 26%.

At 50, IU is healthy and still growing strong.



SERVING WORLDWIDE ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION/DISTRIBUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS.

هكذا من الأصل

USIE REAL ESTATE

Listed on the  
Luxembourg Stock Exchange  
Carter, March 15, 1974

**OSIR, REAL ESTATE**

Listed on the  
Luxembourg Stock Exchange  
October Month 15-1974

Quinn March 15, 1974  
Luxembourg Francs 84 (U.S. \$2.15)

**BEARER SHARES OF  
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.L.  
We buy at U.S. \$6.48  
We sell at U.S. \$6.53  
Universal Venture Capital S.L.  
c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon  
Price valid until April 15, 1992.**





# Aaron Fails to Break Homer Mark After Kuhn Orders He Must Start

CINCINNATI, April 7 (AP).—Henry Aaron, starting because of an order from baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, went hitless in three trips to the plate today against the Cincinnati Reds before leaving the game in the middle of the seventh inning.

Kuhn, in what a Braves official called "an unprecedented order," had forced the Atlanta Braves to use their 40-year-old slugger against their wishes.

Aaron was called out on strikes in the second and third innings, facing Cincinnati righthander Clay Kirby.

In his only other appearance, Aaron batted out to third base as the Braves went on to win, 5-3.

Aaron was the sixth batter in the order when the Braves hit in the seventh inning, but reliever Fred Norman retired the first three batters.

Aaron had smashed the 714th home run of his career on open-

ing day here Thursday to tie the all-time record set by Babe Ruth, but was kept out of the line-up yesterday by manager Ed Mathews.

After Kuhn gave his order last night that Aaron must start, Mathews had said: "Because of the order and the threatened penalties, I intend to start Aaron."

Kuhn, in New York, acted last night after he learned that Aaron had not played yesterday and that the Braves were planning to hold him out of today's game as well "in order to give Atlanta fans the first opportunity to see him break the record." The Braves open a home stand against Los Angeles tomorrow night.

## Early Warning

Late last month, Kuhn said that he "expected" the Braves to use Aaron in at least two of the three games in the series here. He spoke in reaction to an Atlanta announcement that Aaron

would be benched until the team opened at home.

"This is an unprecedented intrusion on our management," William C. Bartholomay, board chairman of the Braves, said last night. "I disagree that the commissioner should be involved in only 23 at-bats."

Aaron did not play, said Mathews, "because after he hit the home run Thursday to tie the record, there was an obligation to give the fans of Atlanta the first opportunity to see him break it."

Mathews made the point that he was acting in the interest of the baseball fans in the southeast. There was no discussion about what would be the effect upon the integrity of the game, and, he said, it was unthinkable that the Braves were holding out Aaron.

Aaron said, "Okay, you're the ticket sales in Atlanta."

## Always Ready

When questioned Friday, Mathews said he would have to wait until he saw what the weather would be yesterday before deciding on whether or not to play.

Mathews also said that he talked with Eddie Robinson, Braves vice president, "and that he is better than me."

As for Aaron, who said Friday that he wanted to start yesterday, Mathews said: "Henry has a tendency at times to want to play when he isn't ready."

In yesterday's game, won by the Reds, 7-5, on the consecutive seventh-inning home runs of Tony Perez and Johnny Bench, Aaron "almost" made it as a pinch hitter.

Mathews had him in mind in the eighth inning but another pinch hitter, Johnny Oates, hit into a double play. Mathews used four pinch hitters, but could not find a spot for Aaron.

Mathews was asked if he thought it more important to save Aaron for Atlanta than to start a little stronger lineup against a left-handed pitcher.

"Who's to say what my best lineup is?" answered the manager. And then he added, with a straight face, "Ivan Murrell one of the outfield starters yesterday has been hitting like a son-of-a-gun since we got him."

"How do you explain your skill?"

"It's the timing mostly. I'm a guess hitter. I look for certain balls. I have a photographic mind when it comes to pitchers. I remember what every pitcher throws me."

"When did you first think about breaking Ruth's record?"

"Back when I had around 500 homers," he said. "It was just a fast ball. To me, the home I hit off of Billy Muffett of the Cardinals to win the 1957 pennant is still my favorite. But the 715th probably will mean more. Then you're standing out there alone, you're not sharing it with anybody. The last one I hit will be the greatest of 'em all. Close to 735, I hope."

"That means you'll only hit 22 this season."

"I'll be disappointed if I hit only 22 this season but last year I said I might only hit 22 and I hit 40 so I'm going to say it again."

"How are you able to make things look so easy?"

"I get tense. I'm as keyed up

## Talks About Nixon's Phone Call

# Slugger Bats Out Some Answers

By Dave Anderson

CINCINNATI, April 7 (NYT).—For now, the old Netherland Hilton is the only hotel to have housed baseball players with 714 home runs. Babe Ruth slept here and now Henry Aaron is a guest. He stood in a corner of the carpeted lobby Friday, next to some huge potted plants and below a weird wall design. He had returned from a promotional luncheon for Magnavox, the electronics firm for which he is an ambassador, and he was wearing their light blue blazer under a raincoat. It was an off day in the National League schedule for the Atlanta Braves but there no longer is an off day in Henry Aaron's schedule. As a man of history, he is in demand for a word, a pose, an autograph. Two dozen newsmen surrounded him but so did several adult bystanders and teen-agers. Small children slid through them for a closer look at the 40-year-old slugger.

"Let's do it up here," he said. "Up here will make it easier for everybody."

He stood on the steps of a short flight of stairs where he could be heard easier.

"I got a phone call from President Nixon this morning," he began. "He just congratulated me and wished me well and bopped me. I'd hit 715 soon. We talked about David Eisenhower, his son-in-law. I met him. We talked for a few minutes."

"Would you care to say if you voted for him?" he said.

"I wouldn't care to say," he said, laughing.

"Have you received quite a few telegrams since yesterday's home run?"

"Close to 100," he said.

"From anybody special?"

"They're all special," he said. "But if you mean baseball people my—Willy Mays, Roy Campanella, Joe Black."

Russia Defeats Finland on Ice

HELSINKI, April 7 (UPI).—World champion Soviet Union scored five goals in the second period to rout host nation Finland, 7-1, in the world ice hockey championships today.

Earlier, Czechoslovakia came and from one goal down to beat Sweden, 3-2, in the six-nation tourney.

Russia, unbeaten in their two Brigades, has dominated play throughout but had difficulties. In the first period, Valery Kharlamov slammed home the only goal of the period after 11:18 minutes.

In the second period, the Russians stepped up the pace and upplayed the Finns, who were uprooted by 7,000 fans.

RE: The Scoreboard

## Rangers' Jenkins 1-Hits A's in American League Debut

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 7 (UPI).—Ferguson Jenkins, in his American League debut, stopped the hard-hitting Oakland A's with a one-hitter—3 runs—last night as the Texas Rangers won, 2-0.

Shortstop Toby Harrah singled home the only run in the six-time National League 20-game winner needed as the former Chicago Cub ace pitched to only 28 batters, one over the minimum. Jenkins struck out 10.

Deron Johnson reached safely on an error in the second inning but rookie Ranger catcher Jim Sundberg threw him out stealing. Bert Campaneris got the only hit

2-0.

Jenkins' homuer in the third

for the world champions by beating out a bunt down the first-base line in the fourth inning and was also cut down stealing by Sundberg.

## Royals 2, Twins 6

At Kansas City, Mo., designated hitter Hal McRae clammed a home run, double and single and figured in seven-run and six-run upsurges as the Royals routed Minnesota, 23-6. McRae drove in four runs and scored three. He singled in the Royals' seven-run outburst in the first inning against starter Bill Hands, scoring Cedric Rojas.

McRae's homuer in the third

came with John Mayberry and Amos Otis on base and gave the Royals a 10-0 lead. McRae doubled to open the fifth, touching off a six-run rally after the Twins had pulled to 10-6.

## Brewers 5, Red Sox 4

At Milwaukee, Pedro Garcia's two-run homer capped a four-run uprising as the Brewers beat Boston, 23-6.

In today's game, the Braves' power was supplied by Darrell Evans, who cracked a three-run home run. His blast erased a 2-0 lead Cincinnati picked up in the first inning.

Brewers' 1-Hits A's in American League Debut

came with John Mayberry and Amos Otis on base and gave the Royals a 10-0 lead. McRae doubled to open the fifth, touching off a six-run rally after the Twins had pulled to 10-6.

## Royals 6, Indians 1

At New York, Hal McRae scattered seven hits and Craig Nettles belted a two-run homer as the New York Yankees beat Cleveland, 6-1. It was the Yankees' debut at Shea Stadium as a crowd of 20,744 attended. It marked the first time in 52 years they haven't opened their home season at Yankee Stadium, which is undergoing a two-year refurbishing.

Cleveland pitcher Gaylord Perry served a split ball to Nettes, which wasn't unusual but

Garcia smashed the next pitch into the left-center bleachers.

## Indians 6, Indians 1

At New York, Mel Stottlemyre scattered seven hits and Craig Nettles belted a two-run homer to Nettes in the sixth. In the fourth, the Yankee had bomed in the fourth.

It was the first time a new American League rule had been invoked.

## Tigers 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Jim Northrup doubled with two out in the 10th inning and scored on a single by designated-hitter Al Kaline to give Detroit a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. It was Detroit's first triumph in two games under new manager Ralph Houk. Dave McNally, who went all the way for Baltimore, took the loss.

## Angels 3, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Mickey Rivers singled home the winning run with two out in the ninth inning to give California its second straight victory over the White Sox, 3-2.

## Phillies 5, Mets 4

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt called an automatic ball against Perry for feeding the wet one to Nettes in the sixth. In the fourth, the Yankee had bomed in the fourth.

It was the first time a new American League rule had been invoked.

## Tigers 3, Astros 4

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer in the first inning, gave up Cleveland's run before he retired a batter. He walked leadoff man John Lowenstein, who came around on singles by Oscar Gamble and George Hendrick. The Yankees came right back against Dick Tidrow. Roy White opened the bottom of the seventh. John Briggs walked and Bob Colucci followed with a two-run double off the left-center-field wall. After Darrell Porter lined

Garcia smashed the next

pitch into the left-center bleachers.

## Giants 3, Astros 4

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer in the first inning, gave up Cleveland's run before he retired a batter. He walked leadoff man John Lowenstein, who came around on singles by Oscar Gamble and George Hendrick. The Yankees came right back against Dick Tidrow. Roy White opened the bottom of the seventh. John Briggs walked and Bob Colucci followed with a two-run double off the left-center-field wall. After Darrell Porter lined

Garcia smashed the next

pitch into the left-center bleachers.

## Giants 3, Astros 2

At San Francisco, Rocco Cervi's tie-breaking leadoff home in the fourth inning carried the Giants past Houston, 3-2.

The Giants started their four-run first-inning rally off Claude Osteen after two were out.

## Final NHL Standings

### EST. DIVISION

W L T Pts GF GA

Al. Louis 2 0 1 0 0 0

Philadelphia 1 0 1 0 0 0

Chicago 1 0 1 0 0 0

New York 0 1 0 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 0 2 0 0 0 0

Western Division

St. Louis 2 0 1 0 0 0

San Francisco 1 0 1 0 0 0

Seattle 1 0 1 0 0 0

Calgary 1 0 1 0 0 0

Edmonton 1 0 1 0 0 0

Winnipeg 1 0 1 0 0 0

Mississauga 1 0 1 0 0 0

Montreal 1 0 1 0 0 0

Toronto 1 0 1 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 1 0 0 0

Calgary 1 0 1 0 0 0

Edmonton 1 0 1 0 0 0

Winnipeg 1 0 1 0 0 0

Mississauga 1 0 1 0 0 0

Montreal 1 0 1 0 0 0

Toronto 1 0 1 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 1 0 0 0

Calgary 1 0 1 0 0 0

Edmonton 1 0 1 0 0 0

Winnipeg 1 0 1 0 0 0

Mississauga 1 0 1 0 0 0

Toronto 1 0 1 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 1 0 0 0

Calgary 1 0 1 0 0 0

Edmonton 1 0 1 0 0 0

Winnipeg 1 0 1 0 0 0

Mississauga 1 0 1 0 0 0

Toronto 1 0 1 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 1 0 0 0

